FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 231 *28 November 1980*

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LOSEV VIEWS CHANGING U.S. ATTITUDE ON SALT II

LD271434 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] The General Assembly's First Committee has just adopted a resolution expressing regret that the Soviet-U.S. treaty, SALT II, has not yet been ratified. The committee urged doing that without delay.

The Soviet delegate speaking in the committee pointed out that the USSR stands for the immediate ratification of SALT II.

In the commentary that follows our news analyst, Sergey Losev, examines the story of Salt II and the treaty's great importance for strengthening world peace.

In the United States certain circles clearly don't want to recall the story of lengthy talks on SALT II. They don't want to recall the lessons of those talks, and moreover they don't want to recall the fact that the United States has violated the understanding reached and the commitments that the U.S. President has pledged to honor. In the final anaylsis the tactic of stalling and breaking pledges delayed the signing of SALT II for a long time. This tactic is to blame for the situation where the treaty has still not come into effect.

Let's recall that it took 3 years to prepare the first Soviet-American agreements, namely the treaty on limiting the system of antimissle defense and the interim agreement on certain measures to limit strategic offensive weapons. To draw up and sign SALT II required more than 7 years of efforts. And three administrations--the Nixon, Ford and Carter ones--took part in the talks. Yet if the United States had kept to the understanding reached at Vladivostok, SALT II could have been signed back in 1975 rather than years later in 1979.

The foreign news media have carried many versions about the reasons for the unseemly behavior of the U.S. side. However, in retrospect one will hardly deny that the main reason was the U.S. retreat from the principle of equality and equal security laid down in the understandings reached at Vladivostok. All the proposals that Washington made later pursue the aim of obtaining unilateral advantages for the United States to the detriment of the Soviet Union, its security, the security of our friends and allies. Such behavior was incompatible with the principles of the 1973 Soviet-U.S. agreement on the basic principles for talks on the further limiting of strategic arms. The agreement's clause No 2 points out that when preparing a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons, the two sides shall be guided by the recognition of the interests of equal security and recognition of the fact that attempts to obtain unilateral advantages would directly or indirectly be incompatible with strengthening relations of peace betwen the USSR and the United States.

Simultaneously with the tactic of stalling at the negotiations, the Pentagon sharply stepped up its efforts to implement programs of creating and deploying new systems of strategic weapons. The Pentagon's main argument was that the United States was at least 5 years ahead of the Soviet Union in developing MIRV missile systems. Proceeding from that unrealistic assumption the United States side at the talks tried to impose a ban on the testing of MIRV missile systems. Simultaneously, the program of developing the Trident submarine missile system and cruise missiles was set up.

The State secretary's special adviser on the Soviet Union, Shulman, noted then that in America's military and political leadership there was the widespread opinion that the further strengthening of America's military potential would strengthen its bargaining position at the talks by putting additional pressure on the Soviet Union. But Washington's calculations failed, as we know.

In the light of the hustle and bustle that's now going on in the United States in connection with the SALT issue, it is worthwhile recalling how the Carter administration began its participation in the talks. It started out by resorting to the same discredited attempts to seek one-sided military advantages. At the talks in Moscow in March 1977, those groundless attempts were rejected by the Soviet Union, which has never sought military superiority over the United States. As a result, on 18 June 1979 SALT II was signed in Vienna, a document based on the same carefully verified military and strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. And it is not the Soviet Union's fault that the historic treaty has still not been ratified by the United States and it is still not in effect.

A short while ago representatives of the Soviet and American UN associations met in Moscow. The United States side was represented by William Scranton, Helmut Sonnenfeldt and General Brent Scowcroft. After the meeting U.S. radio outlets spread a report claiming that the Soviet Union was expecting some U.S. amendments to SALT II. In connection with the unscrupulous report, Governor Scranton before his departure from Moscow stated that the Soviet representatives at the meeting maintained that the treaty already exists and proceeds from precisely that. During the discussion the issue examined was how to get everything back into movement and the United States participants gave their views and proposals concerning the possibility of bringing amendments into the treaty. Mr Scranton emphasized that as to the Soviet participants, they were against changes. Indeed, what will it all be like if every time a new president takes office in Washington, everything positive achieved in U.S. relations with other countries is canceled? What kind of stability in relations does this spell?

Without trust there cannot be any genuine arms limitations. Trust should be based above all on the observance of the agreements and treaties signed. The positive results achieved in the field of limiting strategic offensive armaments must not be ruined and cast away.

As to certain U.S. plans for reaching military superiority, the Soviet Union has warned repeatedly that it is not a country that can be talked to from positions of strength. This, incidentally, is borne out by the entire experience of the Vladivostok understandings and subsequent developments.

NETHERLANDS OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS 'SIGN OF TIMES'

LD261551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article: "Dutch Changes"]

[Excerpts] Amsterdam-Moscow--I visited the Netherlands in March 1978 when the international forum against the neutron bomb was at work in Amsterdam. I shall not forget Sunday 19 March, the leaden clouds looming over the city, the gusts of wind and rain, and the orderly columns of the largest antiwar demonstration in Amsterdam's history bringing together tens of thousands of people. This was the zenith of the nationwide movement against the "neutron death," against the Pentagon's plans to deploy neutron weapons in West Europe. In the Netherlands, a country with a population of 14 million, some 1.2 million signatures were rapidly collected on petitions against this barbaric weapon.

This protest movement in the Netherlands played the part of a powerful political catalyst inspiring the public in neighboring Western countries. The Pentagon was obliged to retreat, announcing the curtailment of the implementation of its plans, although it soon embarked even more frantically on pushing through a dangerous new design--imposing Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles on West Europe. [paragraph continues]

The countries where the transatlantic nuclear weapons-mongers wanted to deploy these missiles included the Netherlands. That is why the struggle to halt the arms race in general and the nuclear arms race in particular is now the slogan of the antiwar movement in the country.

The symposium "school training against the neutron bomb" held at the end of October last year in The Hague met with a resounding response. University professors, schoolteachers and students spoke at it. Thousands of people marched in a demonstration outside the parliament building to mark the symposium. It was then that mass demonstrations against the deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons were held in Utrecht, The Hague and other cities. The spring and summer season this year was marked by extensive new demonstrations by the country's public under the same slogan. The participation in them of representatives of parties belonging to the government coalition is notable. Members of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party took part in a peace festival organized in Limburg in May. In early August an antiwar week was held in Amsterdam. Together with other Dutch organizations representatives of the interchurch peace council and envoys from the anti-nuclear movement from Japan took an active part in it.

In connection with reports of work on the neutron bomb in France about 200 eminent Dutch scientists, public, political and religious figures published a statement appealing to the governments and peoples to prevent the production of this monstrous weapon.

The appeal was highly topical since the United States has recently started to talk about this weapon again. In early November Senator John Tower expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the neutron bomb and at the same time called for "giving up as a lost cause" the SALT treaty between the USSR and the United States. The transatlantic nuclear weapons-mongers obviously believe they can resolve these questions behind the peoples' backs and counter to their will.

The thoughtful, serious attitude displayed by broad strata of the Dutch population toward the problem of war and peace has become an important factor in the internal political situation in the country influencing the government's position. The Dutch public's concern at NATO plans in the missile sphere was reflected in last year's decision by the lower chamber of parliament in The Hague to refrain from approving these plans. The government decided to defer the examination of the question until December 1981.

In May next year new parliamentary elections will take place in the country. Many skirmishes and battles between the parties are already connected with the question of their attitudes toward nuclear weapons. The discussions have assumed such a scale that they have spread to strata where only recently this question was not debated. Dutch Air Force Captain (Skhelling's) statement has been widely publicized. He said that if he personally had to decide whether to use the U.S. nuclear weapons on Dutch soil, he would refuse to "press the button." The results of a recent poll among Dutch servicemen are indicative: 60 percent of those polled opposed the use of nuclear weapons!

The bourgeois mass information media are publishing numerous items which are confusing the Dutch people. For instance, it is alleged that the USSR is interested in some "unilateral steps" by the West while it does not itself intend to undertake anything specific in the sphere of curbing the arms race. Our mention that, with a view to promoting the cause of military detente in Europe, as of August this year the USSR had completed the withdrawal of a substantial contingent of troops and military equipment from the GDR was a sort of revelation for some Dutch people. We are seeking joint, collective measures in this sphere and by no means expect unreciprocated actions or "unilateral disarmament" from other states and governments.

This fully applies also to the nuclear weapons problem. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states are proposing to the West that they agree to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons as a step which should be followed by more substantial measures aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race. But the NATO chiefs are obstinately clinging to their doctrine of of the possibility of a "first nuclear strike." This doctrine is particularly dangerous for small and medium countries.

The maxim attributed to Bismarck, who reputedly said that if a new flood were to occur he would go to the Netherlands, since everything happens 50 years later there, no longer reflects Dutch reality in any way.... The first local committees for combating the neutron bomb were created in the Netherlands at a metallurgical combine near Amsterdam.

The Dutch people's traditional disunity, particularly on questions of preserving peace, is receding into the past. The movement has become a truly national one, surmounting many barriers. That is what is most notable for the Netherlands today and that is what serves as a sign of our time, when the struggle for peace has become a struggle for our world's very destiny.

NORWAY'S FRYDENLUND SPEAKS ON USSR, SALT II, NATO

LD271630 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Oslo, 27 Nov, TASS--The Norwegian Government intends to preserve goodneighbourly relations with the USSR and develop bilateral ties in the fields where cooperation is natural and advisable. A statement to this effect was made in Storting (parliament) by Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund. He stressed the striving to "keep open the channels of communication" between the states, and prevent the exacerbation of international tensions from spreading to northern Europe.

K. Frydenlund expressed serious concern over the exacerbation of international tensions and continuing arms race. He said that preference in the near future shall be given to measures directed at reducing the danger of military confrontation, at the control of arms and their reduction.

Pointing also to the special importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and the SALT II treaty, the minister expressed the wish that these talks be successful and lead to a reduction of the already stockpiled nulcear weapons and made unnecessary the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe.

At the same time, in clear contradiction to his own statement, K. Frydenlund was trying to justify the NATO plans to deploy U.S. military equipment in Norway, claiming that the decision to stockpile U.S. military equipment will allegedly not lead to a change in fundamentals of Norway's policy. This viewpoint is however, broadly disputed in Norway. It is opposed by many trade union, youth and public organizations, a number of left-wing parties and a considerable number of members of the ruling Norwegian Labour Party.

ILICHEV MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN IN MADRID

LD261636 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 26 Nov, TASS--Leonid Ilichev, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting of representatives of states, participants in the European conference on Security and cooperation, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here with a group of American congressmen, members of the American delegation. They had a frank exchange of opinions on the basic issues discussed at the Madrid forum.

"During our conversation with U.S. Congressmen", Leonid Ilichev said in an interview with foreign pressmen, "we set forth our position on the main tasks of the principal Madrid meeting. Specifically, our delegation clearly stated that the central problem in the present complicated international situation is that of supplementing political detente with military detente and in this connection we pointed out that already the principal Madrid meeting should take a decision on calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe".

"The Soviet delegation", L. Ilichev went on, "stressed once more that the Soviet Union is against the conversion of the Madrid meeting into a platform of political confrontation and intends to make every effort so that constructive ways of ensuring security in the European Continent, liquidating military confrontation in Europe, of deepening detente, improving mutual understanding between the peoples and cultivating friendship between them and not hatred would be outlined at the meeting in Madrid. We stated clearly, he said, that there is only one reasonable alternative, detente, and it is in this direction--toward attaining this alternative--that all participants in the meeting should work.

For his part Dante Fascell, the leader of the group of American congressmen, said in an interview with journalists that the meeting with the head of the Soviet delegation was useful and that it helped to understand better the Soviet Union's position on individual problems.

Dante Fascell said that such contacts with the Soviet delegation should be continued.

Positive Attitude

LD262202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the participant states in the all-European conference is in its 3d week. Our special correspondent Anatoliy Potapov reports from Madrid:

An official meeting between the Soviet delegation and American congressmen who are members of the delegation of the United States took place in the Palace of Congresses today. This meeting took place at the Americans' request. The sides exchanged their views on the further outlook for the fulfillment of the Final Act.

As a whole, in the circles of both delegations the businesslike nature of the meeting was noted.

The Soviet-American meeting aroused a lively interest among journalists. Correspondents were told that the Americans had spoken out in favor of continuing such contacts in the Palace of Congresses.

By the way, the journalists today noted the discrepancy in the statements made by a few congressmen and by Fascell, who heads the American Congress commission which has appropriated the right to check on fulfillment of the Helsinki accords in other countries and mainly in the socialist countries. But today Fascell spoke from positive positions while just the day before he had spoken in a subcommittee and had demanded an account from the Soviet Union and had again raised the so called nonexistent Afghan question.

But today, from the Soviet side, it was said clearly and firmly that attempts to interfere in our country's internal affairs and in the Afghan people's internal affairs are futile and hopeless.

It needs to be said that some Western press organs are trying to depict the situation at the Madrid meeting in gloomy colors. Why is that necessary?

Influence from across the ocean is manifestly being felt here. The Western European public opinion needs to be won over and shown that detente allegedly does not exist and that the only path remaining is the path of confronting the so called Soviet military threat, that is, of continuing the arms race.

But, in actual fact, the delegates of many Western European countries here, including also NATO countries, are speaking in [word indistinct] and are speaking in a businesslike way without any propagandist sensation and are putting forward (?for discussion) really vital European questions. Interest in their solution is being felt. And I would like to note that there are quite a few statements about the need to call an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. Of course, there are various concepts, there are difference in the approach to the questions of implementing this idea, but the idea itself is being recognized as necessary by the majority of the delegations. And this is notable.

SOVIET CSCE DELEGATE HITS U.S. TRADE 'BLACKMAIL'

LD261157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid, 21 Nov--A closed plenary session of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 states that took part in the CSCE yesterday discussed questions of "basket two," relating to economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act.

TASS correspondents asked the members of the Soviet delegation who are specialists in this shpere to express their opinion about the course of the debate.

Economic, scientific and technical cooperation, Soviet representative Ye. Medvedev said, is one of the most important sections of the all-European conference Final Act. This cooperation helps not only to develop trade and economic, and scientific and technical ties, but also to strengthen peace and detente.

The member of the Soviet delegation declared that the Soviet Union, it is generally acknowledged, is taking an active part in fulfilling the Final Act provisions relating to economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The USSR's large-scale agreements on economic, trade, scientific, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation with Finland, Norway, France and other European countries can be cited as an example, he emphasized. Many of them are long-term agreements. Thus a large-scale agreement covering various spheres has been concluded with the FRG for the period through the year 2000. And it should be noted that our West European partners, as a rule, refuse to yield to the pressure from the United States, which is seeking to turn economic ties into an instrument of the policy leading to undermined relations among states. Since 1976 the American administration has systematically taken measures aimed at curbing the development of trade and curtailing scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR.

The more than 60 years of experience of relations with Soviet Russia ought to have taught American politicians that embargos, bans and sanctions, of which there have been a considerable number during this period, have never produced the anticipated political dividends. Events in Afghanistan, which the United States cites to justify acts of arbitrariness and overt unscrupulousness in fulfilling international commitments, are merely the latest in this series of pretexts.

Need it be explained that the policy based on using trade as an instrument for political pressure and blackmail is at variance with the letter and the spirit of the Final Act and UN Charter.

BELL'S 'PUSHING OF AFGHAN ISSUE' AT MADRID HIT

LD271349 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 21 Nov 80 pp 5-6

[Special correspondent L. Bezymenskiy dispatch: "Madrid: Difficult Start"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 17 November--Just what has been discussed first at the Madrid meeting ? The discussion has primarily been about the fate and prospects of detente. In his opening speech the head of the Spanish Government rightfully called on the participants to think about the concept of detente and its realities "as an introduction" to the proceedings. To generalize the opinions, it can be said: The overwhelming majority of European governments regard detente as a necessary and realistic process. Notwithstanding all the--sometimes contradictory--interpretations, the recognition of the historic significance of the path started in Helsinki has been universal.

Is that a great deal, or not enough? This question can be answered only when one peculiarity of the Madrid debate is taken into account. All the speakers, without exception, have noted that the debate is taking place under the conditions of the considerable deterioration in the international situation. As L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, noted in his speech, "the edifice of detente, erected over the course of a long time, is currently being tested for strength."

It is in precisely this specific situation that most speakers have seen the special significance of the Madrid meeting and believed that it could be an event with the significance of a milestone. Representatives of large and small countries, socialist and capitalist countries, are united in this belief. But not everybody! There was also a speaker who openly said that the current international atmosphere "is not conducive to taking bold steps in the spheres touched on in the Final Act."

I hope the reader has already guessed that this speaker was the head of the U.S. delegation.

A peculiar concept of detente? That formula is scarcely appropriate since in a long speech in which former U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell quoted Tolstoy, Jefferson, Locke, and also Carter, he did not once use the word "detente."

To some extent, G. Bell's speech was a keynote speech--not so much in terms of its formulas, as in terms of its method. The speaker certainly took into account the fact that the significance of the Helsinki Final Act cannot now be denied in Europe. However, a new method emerged back in Belgrade: Trying to stifle Helsinki in embraces of loyalty to it.

Thus G. Bell stated that "we have not come here to engage in confrontation and polemics." When I wrote down those words, I immediately began wondering: Where have I heard them before? That's it, in Belgrade, from Arthur Goldberg, head of the American delegation at that time, who won notoriety as a specialist in confrontation.

Leafing through the old record of proceedings, I found the following remark by A. Goldberg: "We must not seek confrontation at the current conference".... But while in Belgrade there was an interval of several days between A. Goldberg's declaration and the unbridled confrontation he unleashed; G. Bell embarked on the latter after literally just a few minutes.

Here is a second peculiarity. While A. Goldberg engaged in interference in the European socialist countries' internal affairs on the pretext of "defending human rights," his successor has gone further. [paragraph continues]

In pushing the so-called "Afghan issue," he has also interfered in the internal affairs of a country thousands of kilometers from Europe. His bad example was followed by certain other Western delegates. And since chance had dictated that the NATO countries speak for the first few days in succession, one of my Western colleagues ironically exclaimed: "God, how monotonous!"

The only thing left was to consider just what was the aim of this "monotony"? Everyone who provocatively raised these topics was perfectly well aware that the socialist countries have answers. They have answers regarding the problem of human rights toward safeguarding which--in reality, not just in demagoguery--the socialist state's entire activity is directed. There is the firm will to defend Afghanistan's independence and democratic development while observing international commitments and the UN Charter.

It must be noted that as the introductory debate in Madrid progressed, there were increasingly insistent calls for an end to the sterile confrontation. It was this clear will of the participants that dictated the agreement on procedural issues that only recently had seemed insoluble.

Another sensation occurred in Madrid on 14 November, a good one this time. To universal satisfaction, the procedural rules [protsedura] were adopted. They create a normal and balanced framework for the meeting. Their principle is businesslike work, not endless debate. It was decided that the meeting will devote 4 weeks to an in-depth exchange of opinions on the fulfillment of the Final Act (time will be evenly allocated to each section of it), and 2 weeks will be spent discussing specific proposals. Eventually the final document will be formulated over the course of 4 weeks. It is proposed to complete the work by 5 March 1981.

If you try to sum up a few results of the introductory debate, the following picture emerges. The shadow that the deterioration in the international situation is casting on Madrid is extremely significant. "Antidetente" is acquiring increasingly clear outlines. At the same time certain new elements are taking shape which offer the potential opportunity to reach positive results.

The Soviet delegation and the other socialist countries' delegations have left no doubt that they are prepared to work in precisely this direction. They have also outlined the decisive sphere where consensus is primarily needed. The central problems at the present time, L.F. Ilichev stated, include the problem of strengthening peace in Europe, military detente and disarmament. This is the issue of issues, if you like.

Indeed, with a minor exception (once again, it was the U.S. delegate), everyone in Madrid has spoken of this "issue of issues." "As for security in Europe," Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen said, "this is of course our greatest and most immediate concern." General attention was attracted by the remarks of Swedish Foreign Minister O. Ullsten, who devoted his entire speech to the topic of disarmament. He analyzed in great detail the circumstances of the emergence of an important new idea--convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. Noting that there are various approaches to the topic, he stated that the Madrid meeting should focus on "bringing together" the various proposals. A balanced and specific decision on convening this conference covering its organization, timing and venue must be taken here at this meeting--the minister stressed.

I counted: Of the 35 participants in the debate, no fewer than 25 spoke directly of the need to convene a conference on military detente. Certain delegates, it is true, have a peculiar idea of methods of action. After making an extremely vigorous call for the conference to be convened, FRG foreign minister H.-D. Genscher added: "On the basis of the French proposal." Luxembourg Foreign Minister G. Thorn stated approximately the same thing.

But France's proposal is not the only one. Poland's delegate recalled this and Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr mentioned it, calling both the French initiative and the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal "constructive contributions" to convening a new conference. "The Madrid meeting," Cyprus Foreign Minister N. Rolandhis stated, "must find a mandate for holding such a conference that satisfies everybody." If the Helsinki-tested method of taking mutual positions into account is followed, the Madrid meeting can and must find a solution that meets the requirements of all European countries.

Just how urgent such a solution is can be judged from many indications. Literally just a few blocks from the Palace of Congresses, the Socialist International conference was meeting in the huge Melia Castilla Hotel. In his keynote speech its Chairman, Willy Brandt, expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting "will not become bogged down in recriminations" but will take decisions, including a decision on convening an all-European disarmament conference.

Many of the people I talked with in the congress corridors--they included Socialist International Vice Chairmen Bruno Kreisky and Kalevi Sorsa, Vice President of the European Parliament Bruno Friedrich, and others--emphasize the urgent need for the 35 states' representatives to take specific steps to lower the level of military confrontation.

The introductory statements at the Madrid meeting ended 15 November. This week the meeting will hear a report on the work of the conferences held under the Helsinki and Belgrade decisions and hear reports on the contributions made to fulfilling those decisions by the ECE and UNESCO, and also the Mediterranean states.

The work is just beginning. Difficult work in whose path detente's enemies will place many obstacles.

SHCHEDROV SCORES U.S., PRC UN 'BALLYHOO' OVER DRA

LD271501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 80 p 5

[Ivan Shchedrov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "A Multitiered Provocation"]

[Text] Washington and Beijing have again foisted on the UN General Assembly a debate on the "Afghan question," despite resolute objections from the Government of the DRA, a sovereign state which is a member of that international community, and in violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. A similar attempt has been made by U.S. representatives at the current Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference. The hostile ballyhoo over Afghanistan being whipped up by Beijing continues unabated.

The fabricated, provocative nature of the anti-Afghan acts is so obvious that even London's THE GUARDIAN was forced to describe them as "flogging a dead horse." Moreover these steps on the part of countries which, by the way, maintain diplomatic relations with the DRA in themselves constitute flagrant interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs and an attempt to foist their will on that state.

As for the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan, a realistic path toward a political settlement was proposed by the DRA Government as long ago as 14 May this year. This path lies through an end to outside intervention and the attainment of appropriate agreements between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbors, first and foremost Pakistan. In this connection it was noted particularly that no plans touching on the DRA's sovereignty or disregarding its legitimate government will be successful. [paragraph continues]

The question of the schedule for withdrawing the limited contingent of Soviet troops, as was again reasserted in the joint statement by the Soviet Union and the DRA signed in Moscow on 16 October 1980, can be considered in the context of a political settlement and not before there is a complete end to aggression against the republic and guarantees are given of the nonresumption of subversive operations against the DRA from abroad.

The malicious slander campaign unleased against Afghanistan has many aims. The present Washington administration and its allies in wrecking detente--the Beijing hegemonists--are using this campaign as a cover for their attempts to put difficulties in the path of the formation of Democratic Afghanistan by means of escalating interference in the DRA's internal affairs and reviving internal reaction. At present about 80 camps and strongpoints are in operation on Pakistani territory alone, and since last June more than 30,000 Afghan hirelings of the Western and Beijing secret services have been trained there for sending into the DRA. If that is not armed intervention, what is it?

Doing everything possible to wreck the normalization process in Afghanistan and hindering a political settlement of the situation over the DRA, Washington is continuing to step up its military preparations in the Indian Ocean. The undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan has become part of a global offensive by imperialism and expansionism against the forces of national liberation and peace--a course which is ultimately doomed to failure. The socialist community countries and progressive and democratic forces of the whole world are on the side of Democratic Afghanistan.

PRAVDA NOTES DELEGATES' VIEWS ON UN AFGHAN DEBATE

LD271513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Exposure of Subversive Actions"]

[Text] New York, 21 Nov--The subversive operations by imperialist and hegemonist forces against the Afghan revolution and peace and stability in southwest Asia were resolutely exposed in the speeches by representatives of the socialist and nonaligned countries at the UN General Assembly, which has finished discussing the artificial "Afghan issue" foisted on it by the United States and China.

This discussion, Jose Carlos Lobo, Mozambique's permanent representative at the United Nations, stated, is a smokescreen covering the military assistance the imperialists are giving those who are trying to strike against Democratic Afghanistan. The speaker described these actions as a conspiracy against Afghanistan's people and against developing countries as a whole.

Laos' delegate, V. Sourinho, stressed that peace and security in southwest Asia are being threatened not by the limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan, sent at the request of the country's government, but by the escalation of the military presence of the United States and its allies in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Indian and Pacific oceans.

The U.S. attempts to set the southwest Asian states at loggerheads with one another were resolutely condemned by R. Roa Kouri, Cuba's permanent representative at the United Nations. He stressed the need to secure a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

Speaking in connection with the voting, O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, stressed that the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan in which the U.S. and Chinese ruling circles are playing a leading role, is part of a general offensive against liberation and peace-loving forces mounted by imperialism and hegemonism. It is extremely typical that the statements of the U.S., Chinese and Pakistani delegates and the other countries' delegates who spoke in unison with them should have essentially consisted of unsupported allegations.

Those who believed imperialist propaganda's false thesis that events in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union's aid to that country were the reason for the deterioration in the international situation are profoundly deluded, the Soviet representative said. That is a propaganda ruse aimed at misleading world public opinion. What has really complicated and is poisoning the international atmosphere is not events in Afghanistan but the course adopted by the United States long before those events of wrecking detente, escalating the arms race and creating a military threat to the southwest Asian and Persian Gulf countries.

Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost stated that a resolution representing overt interference in a country's internal affairs could not be deemed legitimate. No one can dictate to Afghanistan what sort of government it should have. The Soviet contingent will be withdrawn as soon as the external interference in the DRA's internal affairs ceases.

BULANTSEV VIEWS 'GENEROSITY' OF IMF LOAN TO PAKISTAN

LD261452 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 26 Nov 80

["Whom the USA Backs?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has granted 1,700 million dollars to Pakistan's military administration. This is the biggest loan to have ever been granted by the IMF to a developing country. It is noteworthy that the huge loan has been granted, as a matter of fact, on easy terms. The creditors have not at all been embarrassed by the fact that Pakistan already has a huge foreign debt, including to the International Monetary Fund, that there is a permanent state budget deficit in the country, and the rate of the Pakistani rupee does not correspond to the state of economy, which is in the grip of a protracted recession and inflation. But the secret of the IMF's surprise "generosity" will become clear considering the character of Pakistan's military regime and the role attached to it by the USA, which is in full control of the fund's operations.

It is known that the population of Pakistan is deprived of basic civil rights. The administration refuses to hold parliamentary elections, has banned all political parties, closed civil courts, given a free hand to military courts and introduced a most tough censorship. Opponents of these Draconian laws are severely persecuted. At the same time, Ziaul Haq is trying to assure that "Pakistan has today laid a solid foundation for the development of democracy!" But the international press, including that of the United States, is quite of a different opinion. The NATION journal, for example, has described the present regime in Pakistan as one of Asia's most brutal and repressive ones. Herein lies the secret of American "generosity": It is common knowledge that the Washington administration is broadly practicing support for dictatorial anti-national regimes. At the current annual session of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington, representatives of the U.S. administration are talking profusely about the necessity to defend human rights and their fidelity to this cause. In this connection the Latin American participants in the OAS session point out that all of Washington's verbiage about humanism and human rights outgrows in the final analysis into military and financial support for the most reactionary dictatorial regimes, which are crudely and impudently flouting the civil rights of the population of their countries. With this aim the U.S. is also using the International Monetary Fund, which it has turned into an instrument of its imperialist policy.

It shall not be forgotten either that a considerable role is attached to Ziaul Haq's government in the undeclared war of Washington and Beijing against the Democratic Republic of Adghanistan. Washington is trying directly and indirectly, with money and weapons to strengthen the military regime in Pakistan, through which it finances the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory in the disguise of refugees. Thus, the current IMF's loan to Pakistan is nothing else but an attempt of the USA at strengthening the Islamabad military dictatorship, to save it from a financial and political collapse and with its aid intensify intrigutes against the people's power in Afghanistan.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR CHARLES PERCY VISITS MOSCOW

Talk With Brezhnev

LD261238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today Republican Senator Charles Percy, a prominent U.S. politician.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, took part in the talks.

In the talks Leonid Brezhnev focused attention on the serious aggravation which has occurred in Soviet-U.S. relations which has most adversely affected the general international situation. Against this background, to the previous hotbeds of conflicts in the world new ones have been added. A new spiral in the arms race, initiated not by us, has begun, and the danger of war in the world has increased.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed conviction that with a mutual desire of both sides it is possible to improve the situation. For this it is necessary to display political will and to conduct a balanced, realistic course.

We did not want a worsening in the relations with the United States, Leonid Brezhnev said. Moreover, we do not want everything positive which was achieved in the past through joint efforts to be thrown away. The Soviet Union favors strengthening and developing relations with the United States on a long-term basis.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed the hopelessness of attempts to achieve superiority over the USSR. The Soviet Union is not a country with which it is possible to talk on such a basis. The only reliable path for development of Soviet-U.S. relations is observation of the principle of equality and equal security.

In this connection, Leonid Brezhnev noted how important it is that there should be no letup in the efforts of the sides to limit strategic weapons on a mutual basis. Success in this matter is the heart of all international security.

There are also quite a number of other important and urgent international problems, for whose solution the Soviet Union and the United States must find a common language. The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev declared, does not lack the willingness to conduct this matter with the United States constructively, with mutual account taken of each other's legitimate interests. We would be perfectly capable of cooperating as equal partners, if the American side also showed a willingness to do this.

Senator Percy stated his assessment of the international situation and the state of Soviet-American relations. He expressed himself in favor of improving them, with the aim of discussing a wide range of questions of mutual interest to the two countries so that appropriate solutions may be found. In this connection he particularly stressed the importance of continuing the process of the limitation of strategic weapons on a mutual basis, and the importance of both sides taking measures with the aim of preventing the occurrence of a nuclear war, which would be fatal for mankind.

In the talk, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, also taking part, on the American side Thomas Watson, U.S. ambassador in the USSR, and R. Galvin, president of the U.S. company Motorola, who is accompanying Senator Percy during his visit to the USSR; and on the Soviet side, Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Received by Ustinov

LD281024 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov received Thursday Republican Senator Charles Percy, currently on a visit to the USSR.

In the course of the conversation between Dmitriy Ustinov and Charles Percy the sides dwelt on questions of disarmament, limitation of stretegic armaments and other questions of mutual interest.

Head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Thomas Watson and President of the American Motorola Company Robert Galvin, who is accompanying Senator Charles Percy on his trip to the USSR, took part in the conversation held in a businesslike atmosphere.

Zorin Comment

LD272322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The visit by U.S. Republican Senator Charles Percy to Moscow and his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, is at the center of attention for the whole world. Our permanent Moscow correspondent Bohumil Horak met today eminent Soviet commentator Valentin Zorin, a specialist on the issue of Soviet-U.S. relations, and reports his assessment of the event:

[Begin Horak recording] The visit of influential Senator Charles Percy, who will no doubt be in Congress at the head of the influential Foreign Relations Committee, is the first, if not official at least semiofficial, contact between leading Soviets and peoples who are close collaborators of Ronald Reagan, Valentin Zorin said.

I have just returned from the United States where throughout the final stage of the preelection campaign I heard statements of the Republican candidate and then I heard the views of Reagan's entourage after the elections. They were different. The unconsidered and irresponsible statements, typical of an American preelection campaign, made way for much more moderate and careful statements after the elections. In my opinion, Valentin Zorin told me today, even though Senator Percy repeated in Moscow a whole set of stereotypes he made a much more moderate impression than could be expected if one had to take seriously all the preelection statements of the Republicans. One cannot underestimate the fact that it testifies to a certain shift which has to be taken seriously.

But at the same time it would be premature to succumb too much to illusions. The Republicans came to power on the basis of certain slogans. Their propaganda exploits the thesis of the alleged Soviet military threat and speculates with events around Afghanistan. That is why one has to be vigilant.

I do not rule out, Valentin Zorin stressed, that in the period at the start of the new administration there will be attempts to chide, so to speak, the USSR. Let us recall, for instance, James Carter who rejected the Vladivostok agreement and sent then State Secretary Cyrus Vance to Moscow with absolutely unacceptable proposals which in fact nullified the Vladivostok agreements. In the entire perspective of Soviet-U.S. relations one has to proceed from the fact that policy is determined not by persons, by their personal opinions or ambitions, but by the real correlation of forces.

In a long-term perspective, Valentin Zorin said at the end of our conversation, there is no reasonable alternative acceptable to mankind other than detente. It may occur somewhat sooner or somewhat later, but they must reckon with it in Washington. [end recording]

SOLTAN: USSR WANTS 'TO BUILD UP' LONG-TERM CONTACTS

LD271652 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] On 20 January at noon, President-elect Ronald Reagan will be sworn in to become the United States 40th president. One of the main problems his administration will have to tackle at once will be the problem of relations with the Soviet Union. The past year has seen Soviet-American relations strained seriously and not through any fault of the Soviet Union.

It was the Carter administration that first signed the treaty on limiting strategic arms, SALT II, and then torpedoed its ratification in the Senate. It was the Carter administration that unilaterally violated a number of other important intergovernmental agreements and set to work to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and to change the balance of strength in Europe in favor of NATO.

The decline in Soviet-American relations inevitably had a negative effect on the international situation. In addition to the old seats of tension there emerged new ones, the arms race entered a new round and the military danger in the world increased considerably. It is logical to assume, therefore, that normalization of Soviet-American relations and restoration of equal cooperation would not only accord with the interests of both nations but serve to strengthen world peace. The situation can be improved given the mutual desire and mutual observance of the principles of equality and equal security. This is the only reliable basis for the advancement of Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet Union doesn't want, as it has declared on numerous occasions, to see the earlier improvements in bilateral relations written off--improvements achieved by joint efforts. It wants to build up contacts with the United States on a long-term basis. Any constructive steps by the new American administration in this direction or toward solving any topical world problem is certain to find a positive response in the Soviet Union. Task number one now is to prevent a stalemate in the efforts to secure mutual limitations of strategic arms. Success in this area is the core of international security.

On 26 November, in Moscow, the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev received the American Senator Charles Percy, who is predicted to become the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In the course of their talks president Brezhnev emphasized the hopelessness of attempts at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, he said, is not a country to be talked with in such terms.

There is no lack of readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to have constructive dealings with the United States, with due regard for each other's legitimate interests. The two countries could easily cooperate, the Soviet president noted, if the American side showed the same readiness.

BOLSHAKOV URGES 'CONTINUITY' IN DETENTE, NOT COLD WAR

LD261359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 4

[V. Bolshakov article: "The Wrong Kind of Continuity"]

[Text] The American press is now writing a great deal about procedural aspects of the preparations for the transfer of power to Ronald Reagan, the victorious Republican candidate in the election, who takes office as U.S. president on 20 January 1980. It is highlighting in every way the good will of the outgoing Democratic administration toward the new president's staff, who are scrutinizing state affairs. Precedents of a completely different nature are recalled--President Hoover's animosity at his election defeat, which prevented a calm transfer of power to F. Roosevelt's administration in 1933; at that time matters went so far that after Roosevelt took office all banks in the United States were closed.

Nothing of that kind is happening now. True, there have been reports that the staff of Z. Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, have burned some top secret papers, but for the rest, everything is seemly. The banks are operating. Big corporations' shares are rising. The U.S. state machine continues to function at its usual pace, and federal officials are expressing sincere readiness to ensure the "necessary continuity of power."

Certain U.S. circles are concerned about something else--the continuity of the Carter administration's policy and the desire to foist on the new president the military-political doctrines and strategic principles through which the outgoing White House incumbent and his entourage tried to reverse the process of relaxation of international tension and plunge the world back into the dark days of "cold war" and confrontation.

It is evident that the supporters of the outgoing administration intend to use the period of the transfer of power to Reagan not to try to prepare the ground for future arms control and disarmament talks, for the lessening of tension in regions where conflicts now exist and for restructuring international relations on the basis of peace, cooperation, security and noninterference in other states' internal affairs, but for quite the opposite purposes.

First and foremost, there is a perceptible desire to leave the new administration a legacy of arms race programs calculated for many years ahead. "The Reagan administration," the Chicago TRIBUNE newspaper wrote the other day, "is inheriting a long-term arms construction program. The mobile MX missiles, cruise missiles and Trident II missile-carrying submarines which are now at the development stage will ensure strategic defense to the end of this century." Moreover, the newspaper hints, spilling the beans about the Pentagon's hopes, "Reagan may have to adopt a decision on the construction of a new bomber."

The Chicago TRIBUNE is not the only mouthpiece of the military-industrial complex which is now playing the part of publicity agent for new weapons systems and even for rejected ones, and also for the arms race in general. The Washington Post recently published a lengthy article by W. Pincus setting out the arguments "for" and "against" the production of neutron weapons, which the Carter administration was forced to set aside in April 1978 after a number of NATO member states had refused to deploy them on their territory. "The army," Pincus concludes, "is expressing dissatisfaction with the low capacity nuclear artillery missles and warheads which it is now receiving, without the neutron addition." This "addition" to the Pentagon's table is also persistently recommended to the new administration by Senator John Tower, who the other day advocated the immediate production of neutron weapons. In the same speech, according to jounalist M. Getler, Tower came out zealously "for all the costly programs proposed by the U.S. military."

To the accompaniment of this propaganda campaign organized by the "hawks," the Democrats are hastily adopting new measures to step up the arms race as a final fling. According to the New York TIMES, the "Carter administration is planning to propose a military budget for fiscal 1982 of $200 billion, which is a significantly greater increase than was planned only 8 months ago." At the same time Defense Secretary H. Brown made a request to the Senate committee for an increase of $1 billion in military appropriations for 1981. The committee not only satisfied this request, but even threw in extra billions of their own accord, allocating $161 billion for the Pentagon's needs for 1981.

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group conference which ended recently took place, as the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes, under the sign of "the Carter administration's growing intention of holding a trial of strength with Mr Schmidt and other West European leaders on the question of military expenditure." This intention emerged above all in attempts by U.S. representatives, making use of the hackneyed "arm-twisting" tactics, to secure loyalty on the part of the U.S. NATO allies to the commitment to continue to continue to increase military budgets by 3 percent annually (and not a fraction of a percentage point less!). Further steps were also adopted in connection with the long-term program for the production and deployment on West European territory of medium-range missiles--a program planned for 1983-1984.

Such actions, in the opinion of H. Brown, the present U.S. secretary of defense, will make it necessary for the Republicans to adopt the "new American strategy" (meaning the series of Carter directives signed in July 1980, including Directive 59 on "limited" nuclear war) and will not give the new administration the opportunity to "change it substantially." This remark by Brown, which shows in which spheres Carter and his team chiefly wish to secure "continuity" in the future president's policy, is confirmed by Z.Brzezinski, who recently spoke at a seminar on foreign policy in the U.S. Congress, together with General Haig, former NATO commander in Europe.

Answering Haig's charge of "spinelessness" leveled against Carter's foreign policy course, Brzezinski actively defended all aspects of the outgoing President's foreign policy, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. In particular, he tried to persuade Carter's successor to follow his Persian Gulf region policy, maintaining that U.S. interests in this "strategic zone" are permanent and vigorous actions are therefore needed to "defend" them. The nature of the actions is clear from the persistent recommendations of representatives of the current administration, including President Carter himself, that U.S. Armed Forces continue to be built up in the Near East and Persian Gulf, that the setting up of the Rapid Deployment Force be activated and that the armed forces of U.S. allies in NATO, other military blocs and bilateral military pacts be involved in possible future punitive operations by this force.

But they do not confine themselves to recommendations. On 20 November a new strike formation headed by the aircraft carrier Independence left bases on the east coast of the United States for the Persian Gulf region to reinforce the American armada of almost 40 ships which has been sailing off the Iranian coast for a long time already.

The Carter administration's Camp David policy in the Near East is also projected into the future. According to the Carter administration's recommendations presented to U.S. Congress, the program for military aid to Israel in 1981 will amount to $1.4 billion in military credits alone. And maybe even more than $1.6 billion. New measures are envisaged to assist Egypt and to intensify military cooperation with it and Israel. In the current fiscal year Egypt will be allocated $500 million to buy weapons from the United States.

The recent decision by NATO and also by Japan to life restrictions on the sale of military equipment to China, including offensive weapons, and the conclusion of a secret agreement on coordinating the actions of U.S. and PRC intelligence services in conducting espionage against the USSR are geared to getting the next U.S. administration to observe the continuity of the policy of "playing the China card" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, among other things.

The Carter administration's "hobby horse," "human rights," is not overlooked. In what can only be described as an ultimatum the New York TIMES writes that "like Carter, Reagan WILL HAVE TO [capitalized passage published in bold face] (MY BOLD FACE--V. BOLSHAKOV) follow this policy." Similarly, it is "recommended" that the Republicans support Carter's discriminatory measures in the sphere of trade with the USSR, in particular the notorious embargo on supplies of grain, some types of technical equipment and so forth.

Certain U.S. conservative organizations and institutions in which inveterate anticommunists, anti-Soviets and warmongers set the tone have been particularly active recently in the "recommendations" sphere.

It was made known in Washington that the Hudson Institute has prepared a special recommendation report for the next administration which places special emphasis on the achievement of U.S. military superiority over the socialist countries by "deploying the new ground-based mobile missiles, new nuclear bombers and so forth." The New York TIMES draws attention to the fact that organizations like the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution and Peace, the Institute of Contemporary Studies and a number of other organizations, which, according to the paper, are headed by "conservative circles of the military-industrial complex," are eager to acquaint Reagan's advisers with their hawk-like reports and pogrom doctrines.

All this is evidence of attempts by American rightists close to the military-industrial complex and conservative "establishment" not only to force on the Republican administration the most reactionary aspects of Carter's policy, which has just been overwhelmingly and decisively condemned by the U.S. electorate, but also to predetermine the future hardening of this policy by banishing all the positive achievements of previous U.S. administrations, above all the SALT II treaty. This kind of "continuity" would be very dangerous in our already explosive world.

By stepping up attempts to reverse the objective course of world development and obstruct the peoples' desire for freedom and progress, imperialism is doing all it can to hinder the setting up of peaceful, businesslike cooperation among countries with different social systems and is pushing mankind to the fatal brink of world military conflict. It is the duty of all states, above all the great powers who bear special responsibility for the fate of world peace, to prevent the slide to the brink.

A number of speeches by Soviet leaders have expressed the hope that the new U.S. administration will approach the solution of urgent international problems with precisely that sense of responsibility. The other day Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated that any constructive step taken by it in the sphere of Soviet-American relations and vital world problems will encounter a positive response from the Soviet side. So it is up to the United States to preserve the continuity of the detente policy, not the continuity of the desire for cold war.

HOSTAGE ISSUE WOULD 'WILLINGLY' BE LEFT FOR NEW ADMINISTRATION

LD272314 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 27 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Talks have begun here between the U.S. State Department and the delegation of Algeria, which had brought to Washington the reply of the Iranian Government to the American counter-proposals of settling the issue of the American hostages held in Tehran on charges of espionage.

It is known that the Iranian Majlis, in the interests of settling the American-Iranian conflict, put forward, on November 2, four conditions for the release of the hostages. The Iranian demands include a U.S. undertaking not to interfere in Iran internal affairs, the return of all the Iranian assets, frozen in the United States, and of the wealth, stolen by the former shah and his family and taken from Iran abroad, as well as the U.S. rejection of all governmental and private claims to Iran.

Instead of meeting the just demands of Iran and immediately solving the issue of hostages, the United States from the very beginning adopted the line of delays. Agreeing "in principle" with the Iranian conditions, the Carter administration at the same time started to put forward various judicial excuses, which in practice made the meeting of the Iranian demands impossible.

Informed sources in Washington point out that it is in this spirit that the American counter-proposals to the Iranian demands were formulated. The United States makes no haste to unfreeze the Iranian assets in the United States, which are estimated at $8-13 billion. The American banks and companies try to get a helping of the Iranian assets by starting legal cases against Iran for over $7 billion. Washington is also apparently unwilling to return the wealth, stolen from the country by the former shah of Iran.

A U.S. State Department spokesman refused to give any details of the talks, saying only that the talks were substantive and useful. Yet warnings are made in the State Department that these talks with the Algerian intermediaries can become protracted, as the Iranian reply, allegedly, demands detailed clarifications from both sides.

Well-informed local circles believe that the Carter administration at present makes no haste to solve the crisis of hostages and would willingly leave it for the new Republican administration.

CALIFORNIA TEST SEA-BASED CRUISE MISSILE REPORTED

LD270938 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 27 Nov, TASS--The Defence Department reported on Wednesday a fresh trial of a sea-based cruise missile in California State. The pilotless missile was launched from Mugu Point and crossed California and Nevada on its way to a proving range in Utah State.

The Pentagon is trying to assure that these trials are safe. But American public is, however, protesting against the trials, as the cruise missile has repeatedly proved to be unreliable and gone out of control. Accidents took place close to residential areas. Ten out of the 55 trial launchings ended in failure.

TRIAL 'ALMOST' DEPICTS LIN BIAO AS SOVIET 'AGENT'

LD262003 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov TASS--Ten "main criminals", charged with an attempt to stage a coup, seize power and other crimes, are being tried here.

Mao's widow Jiang Qing as well as Zhang Chunqiao refused to plead guilty, saying that they deny the charges brought up against them. Chen Boda and Huang Yongsheng, former chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, also fully deny their guilt.

Of all the "ten criminals" only one member of the "gang of four", Wang Hongwen, is "cooperative", according to Chinese sources, and "helps the court expose the counter-revolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing."

The court has begun hearing the case of every defendant separately. Only five of them use the services of lawyers. The others refused. The first to be summoned to court was Wu Faxian, former member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the airforce of the Chinese Army, who is tried in the case of "Lin Biao's group" and is charged with participation in "preparing a conspiracy." In all, 48 charges have been brought up against "the main criminals". Among them is "an attempt on the life of Chairman Mao", persecution of party and state and state leaders on the grounds of basic accusations, etc.

It is pointed out in local journalistic circles that the present Chinese leaders are presented in the indictment "victims", but Hua Guofeng is not mentioned among them. Moreover, the indictment visibly shows attempts to prove that Mao Zedong was not involved in the crimes of those who have been put on trial, including crimes committed during the years of the "Cultural Revolution." Things at the trial are so far-fetched that attempts are made to picture Lin Biao almost as an "agent of the Soviet Union".

The Chinese mass information media are building up over the trial a political atmosphere of "general approval". To create a kind of "political background" the television transmits films and plays in which the events of the Cultural Revolution are treated from critical positions.

The Chinese press continues publishing articles assessing Mao Zedong's activities. In doing so it puts accents in such a way as to whitewash Mao Zedong, especially Mao's ideas, to fence off the name of the "Great Helmsman" from the current trial of "the ten" in order to put all the responsibility for the tragic consequences of the Cultural Revolution on Mao's widow, Lin Biao and their associates.

PRC 'THEORIES' 'ENCOURAGE', 'SUPPORT' ARMS RACE

LD271655 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Col N. Khmara, candidate of philosophical sciences and lecturer, under the rubric, "Made in Beijing": "Under Cover of Dangerous 'Theories'"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are waging a consistent and persistent struggle for peace and the peoples' security, the ending of the arms race and disarmament. Much has been successfully achieved as a result of this struggle. "If we take the broad view, the main thing we have succeeded in doing," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, "is to break the tragic cycle of world war-brief respite-another world war."

However, the question of war and peace has been and remains the key issue of the present day. Moreover, today, now that imperialism is mounting a new offensive against detente, it has become particularly acute. [paragraph continues]

The situation is further aggravated by the fact that a rapprochement between the aggressive circles of the West and primarily of the United States and the Chinese leadership is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace. Noting this fact, the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum stressed: "The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics...."

Like imperialism's ringleaders, the Chinese leadership is pursuing a great-power hegemonistic course hostile to the cause of peace and detente. It is frantically militarizing its country and carrying out the material preparation of war on an ever-increasing scale. While in 1978 China's direct military expenditure totalled 16.8 billion yuan, in 1979 it was over 22 billion yuan. In 1980, in this agrarian country, direct military expenditure alone exceeds by 15 percent the total state funds earmarked for agriculture. The total sum of all military expenditure is over 40 percent of the PRC budget.

At the same time a corresponding moral and psychological climate is being formed in China and chauvinist, bellicose feelings are being zealously cultivated. In an attempt to conceal from world public opinion the true goals of their policy and their course toward the militarization of their own country and also to justify the unrestrained arms race launched by the imperialists, Chinese politicians and ideologists are fabricating various "theories" which openly distort the essence of Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and peace and the conclusions of the international communist movement on present-day sources of military danger.

The Chinese leaders pay great attention to the falsification of the sources and causes of present-day wars and to the justification of their "necessity." To this end use is made of the so-called "law of contradictions" invented by the Maoists which is a vulgarization of the dialectic law of the unity and struggle of opposites. They do not take contradictions from life, as science requires, but highlight contradictions artificially. As long as this accords with Beijing's selfish interests. Beijing personages take the idea of the struggle of opposites to absurd lengths and then, with the aid of their farfetched "law of contradictions," attempt to justify their anti-Marxist policy and its militarist content. They allege that a mechanical antagonism between contradictory forces not in unity is taking place in the world. Here Beijing is acting in accordance with the principle formulated by Mao Zedong: "Opposites must be created," "the fire must be kindled periodically," and "the antagonism of contradictions grows and leads to war."

Proceeding from such precepts, the Maoists announced that the"main contradiction" of the present day is now the contradiction between "the Soviet superpower" and the rest of the world, including the United States. Of course, they made this declaration counter to Marxist-Leninist teaching on the laws of social development, counter to the scientific views of the real system of world social contradictions, of which the main one is the contradiction between socialism and capitalism--views proven and accepted by the international communist movement.

The falsification of the causes of the outbreak of modern wars and the concealment of the true sources of the danger of war are also undertaken by the Maoists in other fields. In their opinion, for instance, the "Three Worlds Theory" according to which the USSR and the United States are arbitrarily assigned to the "first world," the West European countries, Japan, and a number of socialist countries are assigned to the "second" and all the developing countries and some socialist countries are assigned to the "third" world is designed to serve this purpose. This concept is antiscientific, reactionary, and geopolitical. It ignores class changes which have taken place in the world since the Great October and artificially places China at the center of the "third world," thereby expressing Beijing's ambitions for hegemony.

Here it is asserted that the causes and sources of wars lie in the "first world." Hua Guofeng has frankly stated that war between the Soviet Union and the United States is inevitable. Here the U.S. side is called the defending side while the USSR is called "the most dangerous source of a new world war." [paragraph continues]

In resorting to this monstrous slander the Chinese leaders are urging the United States and the NATO bloc as a whole to step up their military power and military presence in various regions.

Thus, Beijing's further rapprochement with the most aggressive circles of the United States and other imperialist states is accompanied, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech in Alma-Ata, by the activation of its attempts to set these states against the Soviet Union--at a time when imperialist politicians are seeking to draw China more deeply into anti-Soviet actions.

The Beijing figures have definitively lapsed into positions of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. While formerly they asserted that only the "center of contradictions" had shifted to the Soviet Union and thus merely belittled the aggressive nature of imperialism without totally rejecting it, in the past few years they have reached the point of ranking the United States among the "defenders of all the oppressed" and have begun to praise and support by every means the aggressive U.S. policy with its antisocialist anti-Soviet orientation.

That is on the one hand. On the other, by means of the notorious "law of contradictions," any expansionist action by the Chinese leadership is depicted as resistance to "the source of war"--"social-imperialist" (in Maoist jargon, the Soviet Union). China attacked Vietnam, yet Beijing propaganda alleges that it is the Soviet Union which is guilty of doing so. The Beijing ruling clique together with the U.S. leadership is organizing interventionist actions, against Afghanistan now, yet it is indulging in mudslinging against the USSR....

The Chinese leaders, while carrying out aggressive acts and preparing for war, are at the same time "kindling the fire of enmity" between states by every means and provoking or deliberately aggravating international conflicts. This inflamatory policy, whose gist was revealed in depth at the 25th CPSU Congress, has played its criminal part in inspiring the rebels' armed resistance to the revolutionary people of Angola, the war between Somalia and Ethiopia, and the onslaughts by Pol Pot's armed gangs from Thai territory against the territory of the People's Kampuchea. Beijing is pursuing this inflammatory policy under the dubious slogan of "using spearhead against spearhead," that is, aggravating the situation. And this slogan fits completely into the mainstream of vulgar Maoist "dialectic" designed to be the ideological prop of the Chinese leadership's militarist policy.

The Maoist idea of recognizing the "necessity" of wars in general also serves to justify this antipopular policy. Beijing preaches persistently and cynically--and does not think of abandoning--the inevitability of a new world war.

Special emphasis is placed on proving the necessity of wars for the Chinese in particular. To this Beijing has not abandoned the proposition put forward by Mao Zedong: "Our strong suit is war." Moreover, his successors state that every generation should have its own war. They strenuously assert that that is why "deep tunnels must be dug, grain must be hoarded everywhere and we must be prepared to fight."

Fight whom, for what goals? Mao Zedong's saying contains an answer to this question. Resurrecting the reactionary idea of Sinocentrism, he stated frankly: "We must conquer the globe."

On the basis of this delirious idea and following great-Han traditions, the Beijing leaders have elaborated a course toward establishing China's world hegemony with the gradual implementation of predatory actions. Of course, this course and these actions are camouflaged by every means and are based on "theoretical" concoctions. Thus the journal XINJIANGSHI wrote: "We cannot regard the expansion of territory as aggression while declaring weak, moribund nationalities to be the subjects of aggression and sympathizing with them."

Let us say frankly that "arguments" justifying the "right to territorial expansion" are far from new. The most shameless racists from the imperialist camp have already had frequent recourse to them in their attempts to prove "theoretically" the correctness of aggression. In exposing the reactionary essence of this "theory" V.I. Lenin stressed that in fact it "gives any people the right to seize and control the territory of any other people on the grounds of self-attributed superiority and qualification for civilizing work." (Complete Collected Works Vol 28 p 398).

To conceal its predatory policy Beijing also used the concept of "forfeited territories." On maps published in the PRC you can see as lands "belonging" to China the territories of essentially all neighboring states, including India, Burma, Mongolia, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union. Afghan lands also figure on the register of "forfeited Chinese territories." China has published maps which class as "Chinese" lands, islands and expanses of sea belonging to foreign countries with a total area of 10.5 million square kilometers.

And the matter does not end merely with the exercises of Chinese cartographers. Territorial claims were one of the motives for the war mounted by the Beijing leaders against Vietnam, many regions of which have been declared "Chinese since time immemorial." In 1959 and 1962 it was with similar motives that PRC troops seized over 36,000 square kilometers of Indian territory. In 1974 China undertook a military invasion of the Paracel Islands and in April 1978 mounted a military demonstration close to the Senkaku Island which the Japanese regard as theirs.

Thus the antiscientific, reactionary "theories" of the Beijing politicians and ideologists end ultimately in numerous crimes against the freedom-loving peoples. Distorting the causes of modern wars, camouflaging the true hotbeds of the present danger of war, the Chinese leaders are thus not only encouraging but are directly supporting the arms race which the imperialists are speeding up and the Chinese leaders are taking a direct part in it.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are resolutely rebuffing this inflammatory policy which is directly hostile to Marxist-Leninist teaching and profoundly contradicts the interests of all peoples.

SOVIET, JAPANESE PUBLIC BOTH DESIRE GOOD RELATIONS

LD271541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political commentator V. Kudryavtsev: "Good Neighborliness is Essential"]

[Text] It would seem perfectly natural for the public of two neighboring states to gather for a "roundtable" conference to discuss urgent issues connected with good neighborliness. In actual fact everything is far more complex, particularly when this has concerned countries like the Soviet Union and Japan. U.S. and pro-U.S. propaganda is creating and has perhaps already created in part a poisoned atmosphere under whose conditions the arrival in Moscow for a conference of about 130 representatives of the most diverse circles of the Japanese public looks like some sort of feat. Attempts are being made to curtail all ties between the Soviet Union and the countries under the "protecting hand" of the United States. And although the first "roundtable" conference last year may be said to have paved the way to the joint discussion of questions relating to mutual relations between the USSR and Japan, the time which has elapsed since then has nonetheless shown how relations between the Soviet Union and Japan have been complicated and how much the atmosphere of mistrust has thickened--an atmosphere created, in our view, by political circles in both the United States and Japan itself absolutely alien to Japanese national interests.

All this is mentioned to show the special significance of the second Soviet-Japanese "roundtable" conference in Moscow. It was an indicator that the broad Japanese public is very worried by the prevailing situation and is seeking with the Soviet public a way out of it in order to halt the further deterioration of official Soviet-Japanese relations and to lead them in the direction of true and real good neighborliness. The conference has also shown that neither the U.S. administration nor the newfound local militarists have been able to break the will of leading circles of the Japanese public aimed at normalizing relations between our countries.

This has been reflected in all the speeches delivered by Japanese representatives at the conference and in particular by the introductory sppech by H. Ishida, the eminent Liberal Democratic Party figure and chairman of the parliamentary association for friendship with the Soviet Union. He reminded the gathering of the speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev in Alma-Ata expressing the Soviet Union's consistent and principled line toward normal good-neighborly relations with its Far Eastern neighbor. L. I. Brezhnev made it clear to the Japanese leaders that it was up to them and not the Soviet Union, which has never had cause or reason to worsen our relations. As for the Japanese public, whose representatives come to Moscow, proceeding from Japan's national interests it advocates the development of all aspects of relations in both the political and economic and cultural spheres.

It must be confessed, and it should be noted, that the slanderous anti-Soviet propaganda campaign which has been carried to Japan across the Pacific Ocean and which is being encouraged by militarist and revanchist circles in Japan itself has even filtered through to people who are sincerely alarmed by the deterioration of Soviet-Japanese relations and wholeheartedly want a return to good neighborliness. The conference expressed itself sufficiently frankly on these issues. Indeed it is impossible otherwise to establish mutual trust--the first precept for normalizing relations. That is why it was the Soviet side's task to explain all misunderstandings and misconceptions which emerged in the discussions in the conference's four commissions. And to liquidate these misconceptions, as L.I. Brezhnev said in Alma-Ata, it is essential "to display soberness in assessing the situation and the ability to see things as they are and not as they are depicted in the United States or China."

It became particularly clear to me, as a participant in the conference, that all the puzzled questions the Japanese public is asking about the Soviet Union's position are provoked not least by U.S. and Chinese fabrications with just one aim--spoiling relations between the USSR and Japan still further and using Japan as one link in the anti-Soviet chain created around the Soviet Union's borders.

A certain section of representatives of the Japanese public at the conference saw the main elements of the deterioration of our relations in the "Afghan question" and the "buildup" of Soviet Armed Forces allegedly taking place in the Far East. But you only have to approach reality realistically for it to become immediately clear that, for instance, the "Afghan question" has nothing to do with Japan itself or its ties with our country. And if it does arise then it is only in the interests of U.S. hegemonistic circles which are trying to mobilize their forces to assert their dominion in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. After all, whereas Afghanistan is thousands of kilometers from Japan, for the USSR it is a direct neighbor with whom it has a common border extending 2,500 km. And if events in this region worrry Japanese on the plane, so to speak, of the fulfillment of their commitments to the United States, then it is easy to see how a Soviet person must be disturbed by them as counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan operations are being carried out right next door. Mutual trust is also based on the other side's interests being considered realistically and with understanding, if they proceed from peace-loving motives.

Or the question of the alleged buildup of Soviet Armed forces in the Far East. Surely it cannot be forgotten that the Pentagon, in stepping up the unrestrained arms race, is trying to lay hands on new military bases in various parts of the world--bases which, the U.S. leaders frankly admit, are aimed against the Soviet Union. Nor must it be forgotten that Japan itself has long been surrounded by a network of U.S. military bases. Yet the Soviet Union and Japan are separated by the La Perouse Strait, only a few dozen kilometers wide. Are we Soviet people not worried by this fact, particularly now that a rapprochement is taking place, before the eyes of the whole world, between the United States and China, right up to the level of military relations. And all this on an overt anti-Soviet basis. Put yourselves in our place, dear Japanese friends. How can we fail here to advise you to recall once more what Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Alma-Ata.

We would be very glad if the conference in Moscow were to help the Japanese public to dispell the persisting but unfounded suspicions regarding the USSR's entire Far East policy as a whole. It seems to us that these are perfectly realistic expectations since the Japanese public sincerely wants to establish good neighborly and mutually advantageous realtions with the Soviet Union. This is also borne out by the declaration adopted by the conference. In particular it voices the opinion that it is necessary to discuss the question of the adoption of a document enshrining the principles of relations between countries with different social systems--principles universally recognized in international practice.

Those taking part in the conference, this document says, have declared their intention to develop still further the movement for Japanese-Soviet friendship and the intensification of mutual understanding. The two sides must resolve the question of holding the next "roundtable" conference in Tokyo.

The Soviet public hopes that the interval between the second and third conferences will favor the development of friendship and good neighborliness between our countries. All the more so since not only the Soviet Union and Japan but also all peace-loving forces of the Far East and all Asia are interested in this. And this places a great responsibility on both sides. As for the Soviet public it has adopted and retains a stance of friendship and good neighborliness with Japan.

REPORTAGE ON MPR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO USSR

Meets Gromyko

LD261800 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS--The treaty between the governments of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic on the regime of the Soviet-Mongolian state frontier, cooperation and mutual assistance in frontier matters was signed in Moscow today. The document was signed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren.

Negotiations were held on the same day between Andrey Gromyko and Mangalyn Dugersuren. Questions of Soviet-Mongolian bilateral relations and also some topical international problems were discussed in the course of the negotiations which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and close cooperation.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Mangalyn Dugersuren. The ministers exchanged speeches during the luncheon.

Meets Arkhipov

LD272052 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS--Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received the Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

Some questions of Soviet-Mongolian relations and topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the conversation that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the guest laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum, a wreath was also laid at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall.

Leaves for Baku

LD281052 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--M. Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, foreign minister of the MPR, left here for Baku today. He is staying in this country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

GROMYKO, DPRK VICE MINISTER DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

LD261039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Yi Chong-mok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs, on 20 November.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, A.A. Gromyko and Yi Chong-mok exchanged opinions on certain questions of Soviet-Korean relations and on a number of international problems, including problems related to the situation in the Far East.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

BAKHTAR REPORT ON RELEASE OF PRISONERS CITED

LD271510 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text Kabul, 27 Nov (BAKHTAR)--One hundred and thirty people who were deceived by the enemies of the revolution and were arrested for their subversive actions and destruction of public property in Nangarhar prison, were released recently.

Present on the occasion were heads and employees of the departments, party activists and a large number of the toiling people of Jalalabad City.

One of the released persons on behalf of the others thanked the party and the government in response and expressed every kind of honest work and indefatigable efforts for the fulfillment of the lofty objectives of the Sawr revolution.

BAKHTAR REPORTS GUARD FORMATION IN LAGHMAN PROVINCE

LD271506 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 27 Nov (BAKHTAR)--According to the decisions of the 3rd plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, a large number of valorous and militant people of Parwaie and Kandigul districts of Alingar Woloswali, Laghman Province, have formed a revolutionary guard group to eradicate completely the enemies of the revolution. The group expressed their readiness to guard the security of Afghanistan and the gains of April revolution.

BAKHTAR REPORT ON SOCIAL ORDER BRIGADES CARRIED

LD262148 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, Nov 26 (BAKHTAR)--The Democratic Organisation of Afghanistan Youth [DOAY] first of all the military work and promotion of patriotism branch of the DOAY Central Committee, took measures to form social order brigades to intensify the struggle against the counter revolutionaries, to participate actively in the implementation of the decisions of the PDPA CC third plenum. This was said by one of the spokesmen of DOAY to the correspondents.

He said, more than 1200 active, brave and loyal members of DOAY, Kabul City are united in the social order brigades of the Kabul City. They participate shoulder to shoulder with the party comrades, security organs to maintain the security of Kabul City. A number of them had participated actively together with the party comrades in Chake Wardak front in the total elimination of the counter revolution. Another group had gone to Qondoz in collaboration with party comrades to eradicate the mercenaries of reaction and imperialism.

The process of formation of the social order brigades is going on in many provinces by the DOAY provincial committees.

USSR COOPERATES WITH AFGHAN RADIO, TELEVISION

LD261324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Correspondent Viktor Bazilevich report from Kabul]

[Text] In Afghanistan, where the majority of the population still remains illiterate, radio is the main means of information. That is why the government of this country pays so much attention to its development. Successful cooperation is maintained between the Gostele radio of the USSR and the radio and television of the DRA. Regular exchange of radio and television material has become a face of life.

Dozens of young Afghanis are mastering in the Soviet Union the professions of journalist, director or technician. With the aid of Soviet experts a station of satellite communications--Mars--has been assembled in Kabul and is now in operation. It was given to the Afghan Government by the Soviet Union for temporary use.

The presentation in form of a gift to the Afghan radio of technical equipment has become a new manifestation of the sincere desire to aid the DRA Ministry of Information and Culture in its development of the mass information media. In the course of 2 months, Soviet specialists with the help of their Afghan colleagues assembled two broadcasting and recording studios, both completely equipped with the necessary equipment.

During the assembly work, Afghan specialists who will have to operate the new equipment have learned how to control and repair it. In addition, the Afghan radio has acquired a mobile radio-broadcasting unit for covering outside events. This gift from the Gostele radio of the USSR will no doubt facilitate radio broadcasting in Afghanistan and improve its quality.

NAKARYAKOV ASSAILS PAKISTANI ROLE IN AFGHAN EVENTS

LD271411 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Vladimir Nakaryakov article: "A Clear Position and Dark Intrigues"]

[Text] The "statement of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" signed by L.I. Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal during the Afghan leader's recent visit to the USSR reaffirmed readiness for a political solution of the problems which have arisen in the region. The path to such a settlement as the statement emphasizes, involves the cessation of outside intervention and the achievement of corresponding agreements between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbors, primarily Pakistan, on the basis of the well-known DRA Government proposals from 14 May 1980.

The time which has passed since then has shown that the May proposals, which are a real and constructive platform for all-round dialogue between the neighboring countries, are being stubbornly ignored by Pakistan's ruling circles. All debates on the subject of the so-called "Afghan question" behind the scenes at the United Nations and in the "Afghanistan committee" created within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization boil down to vain attempts to decide affairs in Afghanistan without the participation of the DRA Government. Yet the proposals mentioned above state with utmost clarity that no plans affecting the sovereignty of the DRA people or ignoring their lawful government will have any success.

Nevertheless Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi states hypocritically that the first condition for a settlement of the situation must be the "independence of Afghanistan and the right of the Afghan people to have a government of their own choice."

Agha Shahi should be reminded that this condition has been observed: The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is an independent, sovereign nonaligned state, possessing a lawful revolutionary government.

At a time when a process of stabilization and of the uniting of all social strata around the government in defense of the gains of the April revolution is going on in neighboring Afghanistan, border regions of Pakistan have been transformed into a base for aggression against the young Afghan Republic.

A particular role in waging the undeclared war and blowing it up even further has been assigned to the military regime in Islamabad. It performs this role earnestly, checking it against the scenario devised for it by the U.S. and Chinese secret services. More than six counterrevolutionary Afghan groups torn by internal rivalry and backed by Washington, Beijing, Cairo and other reactionary Arab regimes which have taken upon themselves the armament, instruction and financing of Afghan counterrevolution, are engaged in the preparation and infiltration of sabotage gangs into DRA territory.

The second stage of the April revolution in Afghanistan, which began in December 1979, was used in its own interests by the military junta led by General Ziaul Haq. He allowed himself to take time out from solving domestic problems, which had become aggravated, to enlist the more impressive support of Washington and Beijing and also to use at his own discretion every kind of secret subsidy received from various sources for the support of the counterrevolutionaries who have fled to Pakistan.

For this reason the problem of the so-called "refugees," for whom the Pakistani authorities are continually requesting assistance from various governments, international organizations and various funds is being artificially blown up. Consequently counted among the "refugees" are not only feudalists, aristocrats, usurpers and their minions who have actually fled from the revolution. The authorities include in the same category nomads and cattle breeders whose seasonal migrations have for centuries crossed the present Pakistani-Afghan border, tribal groups enticed away by their own khan-sovereigns and thousands of Afghans deceived by enemy propaganda. They cry that the number of "refugees" has exceeded a million in the attempt to obtain large funds. According to a report by France's LE MONDE, in the current financial year foreign aid to Pakistan for the so-called "refugees" will total almost $100 million.

However eminent Pakistani trade union figure (Anis Khashmi) in an interview with the Indian UNI press agency numbers them at no more than 200,000 and affirms that about 25,000 of them have already returned to their homeland.

The "refugee" problem attracted the attention of "benefactors" to Ziaul Haq only for a time. The dubious fame which he won in international reactionary circles for granting bases and support to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries has dwindled.

Having decided to bring his own affairs back to mind, Ziaul Haq visited the United States and several European capitals. During his foreign tour the general did not stint his anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet statements. At a press conference in Bonn he expressed extreme concern that "the Afghanistan problem is gradually slipping from view" and urged that the whole world be told about it, clearly showing his interest in continuing the anti-Afghan hysteria. It is to achieve the same aim that Pakistan is insisting on a discussion of the "Afghan question" at the UN General Assembly.

In fact, although the slanderous propaganda fuss about Afghanistan and Soviet-Afghan relations is continuing to be artificially fueled its tone has been lowered somewhat. There are two reasons for this. First, more and more people in the world are learning the truth about the situation in the country and the intrigues which are being woven against it. Second, weighty evidence that the CIA is directing the whole of this unbridled anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign has begun to appear in the pages of the Western press.

This "new wave" clearly does not suit Ziaul Haq. Using as a cover phrases about striving for a "political settlement" in the region, the Pakistani ruling circles prefer to continue the unseen war against the neighboring country, performing the role of the outpost of imperialism and reaction. Precisely because of this they reject under any pretext the DRA Government's clear and concrete proposals for talks, the only condition for which is a halt to aggression and guarantees that subversive actions against the DRA people and government will not be resumed.

TRADE UNION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ON 'SOLIDARITY'

LD261610 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov, TASS--A meeting of representatives of branch trade unions took place here. The meeting was addressed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Pinkowski.

He said, specifically, that the entire party, the more so the socialist system must not be blamed for the difficulties that arose in Poland. The reasons for this are in other things, and the sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party had named them.

We realise that not everything has yet been done by us, but we are not afraid of difficult problems and we are not avoiding their solution. Only three months have passed, and it is difficult to achieve tangible results over such a short period. At the same time, we can state definitely now that we are on the right road and that the elements of renovation of our entire life are already visible.

We are also aware that we shall not be able to eliminate at once the difficulties in the fulfilment of plan assignments by collectives of enterprises. And we hope that the branch trade unions will largely help us. It should not be forgotten that Poland has at its disposal highly skilled specialists, has a powerful industrial potential, and it is important now to use all this fuller to produce additionally material resources that could be channelled for consumption.

So far the government has no other choice but to agree with the demands for wage increases that are being made. The government counts on the assistance of the trade unions, J. Pinkowski said.

A. Sziszka, the chairman of the Conciliatory Commission of the branch trade unions, which consists of 30 branch trade unions and other self-governed trade unions, said in his speech at the meeting that a strong party, state and trade union movement are needed in the present crisis situation.

Real renovation in the country cannot be achieved without this. We have no wish to live in chaos. We must not be passively in expectation. We had enough disputes, prestige-seeking struggle, personal attacks. The persons who have compromised themselves must go. We shall not allow the central trade unions to be buried. It is not only the leaders of the central trade unions that bear the responsibility for the situation that has formed in the country. We need an objective assessment of the activity of the central trade unions and of the entire trade union movement.

Speakers in the discussion stressed that the government regards the old trade unions as a scape-goat that is supposedly impeding the attainment of agreements with new trade unions--"Solidarity". The mass media do not pay due attention to the work of the branch trade unions, are writing more about "Solidarity". We demand the same attitude to us from the state bodies, it was stressed at the meeting.

The delegates adopted a statement which says that the branch trade unions have a complete moral right and obligation to speak on behalf of the working people. We shall never be in opposition to the socialist system. We condemn opportunism and other negative phenomena of our life. We are prepared to continue working to the benefit of socialism in our country. We do not agree to cross out the achievements of socialism in the country and in the trade union movement over 36 years and we categorically deny the responsibility of the trade unions for the situation that has formed in Poland.

KANIA MEETING WITH POLISH TRADE UNIONISTS VIEWED

LD281155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 4

[Excerpt] TASS--A meeting has taken place in Warsaw between Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and members of the coordinating commission of the sector trade unions. Taking part was a group of trade union officials working in key enterprises of various industries, agriculture and the services sphere. The main conclusion from the talk that took place, PAP reports, is that strong and independent sector trade unions are, like the entire trade union movement, an important factor in the democratization of our life and in overcoming the deep crisis which the country is undergoing.

Comrade Kania reminded the trade unionists of the party's attitude to the trade union movement. We have stressed many times, he said, that the unity of the trade union movement is an enormous gain of the working class, and the fragmentation of that movement has always harmed the workers' interests. The fragmentation of the Polish trade union movement is therefore a negative fact, albeit an objective one. Our party considers the whole movement to be an important and integral part of the system of socialist deomcracy. Hence the ideological unity of the movement is also an object of the party's concern.

People's Poland needs a strong sector trade union movement, he continued. We are in favor of the sector trade unions developing as a militant representative and defender of the workers' interests. Manifestations of anarchy, processes of disintegration of the economy and instances of people being persecuted also cause us anxiety. We are also anxious about the bandying of strike threats, especially where, as on the railways, interruptions of work disrupt the normal rhythm of national life and our ties with our allies.

FORMER SOLDIERS CONDEMN ANTISOCIALISM IN POLAND

LD272040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting has been held in Warsaw of Wojska Polskie veterans and Polish soldiers who fought during the years of the World War II in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Those participating resolutely condemned antisocialist elements in Poland which, with the support and on the orders of the West's subversive centers, are attempting to destabilize the situation in the country and to undermine the gains of socialism in Poland.

A declaration adopted at the meeting, which was sent to all party, state and public organizations, notes that veteran soldiers are deeply concerned by the situation which has arisen in Poland, by the fact that the continuing tension aggravates the economic difficulties and creates the conditions for stoking up an atmosphere and sentiments which are hostile to People's Poland. We, indicates the document, resolutely back and will continue to back the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish Government and also social forces which advocate reforms in the country on the principles of socialism under the leadership of the party.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2035 GMT on 27 November adds: "Having experienced the last war, which taught us political maturity, we unswervingly support our alliance and brotherhood in arms with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty states. We condemn all the intrigues of antisocialist forces directed against Poland, the party, the interests of our state and the Polish-Soviet comradeship in arms. We have a moral right to demand an end to anarchy and the country's withdrawal from the present complicated socioeconomic and political situation. We veterans assure the party and government that we are ready to carry out any task for the sake of our people and the socialist homeland, the statement stressed in conclusion."]

POLISH 'SOCIALIST CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER' 'IRREVERSIBLE'

LD271846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes: No one who thinks in sensible terms about European security is interested in the continuation in our country of political and economic destablization. Poland and its difficult problems do not exist in an international political vacuum. This is also well known to our political opponents in the centers of psychological warfare against the socialist states. Each violation of Polish state interests is for them a vivifying impulse giving rise to dreams of a new march on the East.

Unfortunately in our country there have been found irresponsible, although small, groups which, in the difficult situation which has arisen in the country, are trying to juggle with our vital interests. Among those who, in the period of internal tension in Poland, encroach on the moral and political unity of the Poles, the newspaper continues, must be included the adventurist group of members and supporters of the illegal, antisocialist organization which goes under the name of the confederation of Independent Poland. Noting that the organizer of this group Moczulski is trying to unleash anti-Soviet and antisocialist actions, is putting forward impudent appeals for the liberation of the country, the overthrow from power of the PZPR, the restoration of a capitalist system in Poland, the country's withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty Organization, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses that in the concrete European situation and in conditions of the irreversibility of the socialist constitutional order in Poland, these slogans are provocative in nature, contradict the interests of Poland and its independence.

REACTION'S EFFORTS TO EXPLOIT POLISH EVENTS CITED

LD271117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exposing Reaction's Designs"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov--The newspaper RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, has published an article exposing international reaction's designs aimed at undermining the socialist community countries' unity.

The subversive activity of antisocialist forces, the newspaper notes, is being directed by imperialist circles with a view to weakening both the socialist countries' economic cooperation and their collaboration within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. Imperialist centers are spurring on antisocialist forces to acts of political sabotage against the socialist countries, pursuing the goal of discrediting socialism.

Touching on the subversive activity of antisocialist elements in Poland, RUDE PRAVO writes that these elements are coming out openly against the PZPR's leading role and against alliance with the Soviet Union and the principles of socialism. International reaction, the newspaper notes, is giving these elements financial aid, placing Radio Free Europe at their disposal and making political advances. Imperialist forces are coming out in defense of subversive elements and supporting them in every way.

Imperialist circles, the newspaper stresses, are reviving their old subversive plans and adopting them to the new situation. But they cannot affect the natural laws of historical development.

Experience teaches us that any deviation from Marxism-Leninism is always deterimental to the cause of socialism and the working class. Whenever communist and workers parties consistently and creatively implement the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism they achieve major successes and historic victories.

The active struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology is an integral part of Marxism-Leninism as the single international teaching and a necessary condition of the ideological, political and moral unity of the socialist community countries.

Our most effective weapon will continue to be the consistent, creative application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which contain the theoretical crystallization of the international revolutionary movement's rich experience, RUDE PRAVO writes.

CSSR'S LENART RECEIVES DEMICHEV FOR CORDIAL TALK

LD251627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Bratislava, 20 Nov, TASS--J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, today received P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is heading a delegation of figures in Soviet culture and art at the Soviet culture festival in Czechoslovakia. During the cordial talk, the fruitful development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and all-round cooperation in accordance with the agreements reached at meetings between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, was noted. The great significance of cultural ties between the two countries was stressed.

BUCHAREST MEETING OF ROMANIAN-USSR COMMISSION HELD

LD271505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov, TASS--The 12th session of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held here 17-21 November. The session considered questions of developing economic cooperation between the USSR and Romania in 1981-1985 and, regarding certain issues, beyond 1985.

The session signed protocols extending to 1981-1985 the existing production specialization and sharing agreements in the spheres of tractor and agricultural machine building, and the chemical, petroleum refining and petrochemical industries, and also an agreement on specialization and sharing in producing electrical equipment industry goods in 1981-1985. The decisions and recommendations adopted by the commission are aimed at further expanding Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation and increasing the trade turnover between the two countries, primarily through the development of production specialization and sharing in the spirit of the Crimea talks between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania. The Soviet delegation was headed by N. V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Romanian delegation by C. Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government. The commission's work proceeded in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere. N.V. Talyzin was received by N. Ceausescu.

GDR MIDEAST EXPERT CONFERS WITH USSR'S KOVALEV

LD271141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Untitled TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] From 18-21 November consultations took place in the USSR Foreign Ministry with W. Schuessler, chief of the Near and Middle East Countries Department of the GDR Foreign Ministry. He was received by A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

SCHMIDT STATEMENT ON FRG FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY CITED

LD281139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Government Statement"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov--FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt delivered a government statement on the new cabinet's foreign and domestic policy in the Bundestag today.

"We will continue our policy course aimed at strengthening peace, security and good-neighborly relations with other countries," he said. "Our foreign policy is clear.... In implementing it we intend to make a contribution to ensuring peace." As the main principles of this policy, the chancellor cited the equilibrium of forces in the world, and also the preservation of peace by means of cooperation and arms limitation.

In the interests of peaceful development in Europe, H. Schmidt went on to say, we will continue the policy of cooperation with our Eastern neighbors. The Ostpolitik of the government coalition of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Free Democratic Party has become a substantial element in East-West relations in Europe. We intend not only to flesh out the frameworks of treaties and agreements that have been concluded, but also to develop them further.

"Readiness for long-term cooperation determines our relations with the Soviet Union," H. Schmidt said. In this connection he indicated the great significance of the joint Soviet-West German documents signed during his talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Bonn in 1978 and in Moscow in 1980. The FRG Government--particularly in difficult times--has no intention of breaking the thread of the talks, he said.

The chancellor noted that the FRG advocates East-West talks in the arms control sphere with a view to achieving a stable military equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level, the curtailment of the arms race and a reduction in military expenditure.

"In this connection talks between the great powers on strategic offensive arms limitation are of central significance," the statement goes on to say. "We persistently advocate continuing the strategic arms limitation process." According to H. Schmidt, he gained the impression from his recent talk with R. Reagan that the latter adheres to the same stance.

The chancellor asserted the FRG has an interest in the speediest attainment of agreements at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

"We firmly advocate continuing the process began by the CSCE and the signing of the Helsinki Final Act," H. Schmidt went on to stress.

H. Schmidt also spoke of the need for strict observance of the four-power agreement on West Berlin, which, in his words, "accords with the interests of all sides, particularly in the conditions of the complex situation in the world."

Touching on the FRG's relations with the EEC and NATO, the chancellor again repeated the well-known thesis that "partnership with the United States remains the nucleus of the Atlantic community," while "the FRG's security can only be ensured within NATO."

H. Schmidt dwelt on questions of the FRG's military policy, stating that in the last 10 years its military expenditure has increased by an average of 3 percent annually, in real terms. "We have adopted commitments to continue to strive for the same growth. We will fulfill our commitments," he said.

H. Schmidt gave his well-known one-sided assessment of events over Afghanistan.

Touching on the FRG's domestic situation, the chancellor stressed that the economy is facing "serious problems."

Commentary on Statement

DW262137 Moscow in German to Germany 1611 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Federal Chancellor Schmidt delivered the government statement before the newly elected FRG parliament. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments on the foreign policy part of the statement:

Schmidt stressed the goal of contributing to the securing of peace in the world. Well, indeed there must be no higher foreign policy goal for any country in the world, particularly for a country like the FRG which is so military exposed and which was chosen by its allies as the main base in Europe and even as the starting point for an eventual war. In this situation another foreign policy orientation really would be suicidal and this is why it is not surprising that Bonn adheres to this.

What is surprising, however, is something else, namely that this avowal sounds very vague and contradictory in the government statement. There can be no reliable peace in our world without military balance, the federal chancellor stated. This is a correct and realistic view. But how is the Federal Government supposed to see to the implementation of this principle in the face of the overtly announced intention in Washington of achieving military superiority and resorting to the policy of strength? It would be a waste of time to look for a clear-cut answer to this in the government statement. The federal chancellor stressed the need for achieving a stable military balance on a level as low as possible and for making headway in the field of arms limitation. But through which actions does Bonn want to contribute to the dismantling of military confrontation between East and West? Is this perhaps through its readiness indicated in the government statement to comply with the screwed-up U.S. demands which are aimed at heating up the arms race in the FRG even more?

Schmidt came out before the Bundestag for the continuation of the negotiations on strategic disarmament between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is a rather useful comment in the face of the significance of this process for general detente in the world and above all in Europe. The FRG indeed has a vital interest in the curbing of the arms race also in this field and in the initiating of disarmament. But how does Bonn assess the blocking up of the already signed SALT II treaty by the United States? No work on this was said in the statement. It actually also says nothing about a problem of such topicality as the planned stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, particularly in the FRG. How does Bonn want to see to it that those [word indistinct] providing for the solution of the problem, as offered by the Soviet proposals of this summer, will be taken up in the West? How does the government want to take into account the demands of the FRG's peace-loving public in this respect in view of the fact that it is precisely the peace-loving public who lately has pronounced itself in such an unmistakable way?

Confidence in the future was the motto set at the beginning of Schmidt's statement. But one cannot help feeling that it is precisely such confidence which the general foreign-policy part of the statement was missing. Its good principles must be considered platitudes because of the lack of corresponding concrete proposals.

FRG ANXIETY AT U.S. POLICIES, STRAIN ON PARTNERSHIP VIEWED

LD261027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "The West Europeans' Anxieties and Expectations"]

[Text] Bonn-"What were your feelings when you learned of Carter's defeat and Reagan's election?"

"Joy, hope, and apprehension, joy because a man from whom you do not know what to expect and from whom, at the same time, you may expect anything will finally be quitting the presidency of the Western world's leading country. Hope that, finally, certainty and predictability of policy will begin. And apprehension lest this policy be a return to the past."

This reaction from West German political commentators, experts on the United States, heard in an FRG television broadcast immediately after the presidential election results became known, reflects the conflicting sentiments felt to date in Bonn toward Washington. Carter's "troubled times" have left here a profound but not yet fully realized anxiety: Which way exactly is the United States leading Europe? Yet there is a strong optimistic belief here in the possibility of a peaceful future, a belief which asserted itself in people's consciousness during a decade of detente and international cooperation.

"Not everything has been definitively determined in Washington as yet. There is a possibility of wielding influence, of conveying the depths of Western Europe's concern for the strengthening of peace and of cautioning against a repetition of the dangerous and fruitless attempts of Reagan's predecessors to adopt a course aimed at achieving U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union and against a policy of confrontation." Similar arguments can now be heard not only within the leadership of West Germany's ruling parties. In a covert way they also determined the preparation for FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt's visit to the United States which has now begun. Before setting off across the Atlantic he is known to have visited France, met with the British prime minister and had consultations with a number of other NATO partners.

Of course, matters have still not reached the point where Western Europe could begin to speak "on an equal footing" with the United States, but the development in this direction is continuing. It has become particularly intense since a dangerous tendency appeared in Washington to try to upset the established world correlation of forces.

In an interview given before his departure for the United States Chancellor H. Schmidt noted the "propitiousness of its timing." In reply to a question on how the U.S. desire to again be "number one" in the military sphere tallies with the West European countries' orientation toward an East-West balance of forces, the chancellor noted that he "advocated and will continue to advocate a balance of forces" and that it is still premature to interpret the new U.S. administration's future policy in this way.

Relations between Western Europe and the United States have never been easy, but their present state can be defined as critical. The Atlantic "has become wider and deeper"--that is, U.S. alienation from its Western European allies has intensified recently--because of objective and subjective factors alike. Washington's departure from the agreed line on detente is felt most keenly. The further the United States deviates from this line, the more acutely Western Europe realizes the value of everything which has been accumulated in recent years in building peaceful relations on the continent and the need to extend detente to the military sphere.

Bonn's sensitivity to these changes is particularly great. Some 250,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed on West German territory. Huge dumps of weapons and combat hardware and "forward-based nuclear forces" possessing over 6,000 warheads are also deployed there. And finally, last year's decision by NATO prepared for the FRG the role of main launch pad for the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

As far back as 1 year ago, the NATO decision on the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles was proclaimed as a means of averting war by "deterring the enemy." Now, following Carter's proclamation of "Directive 59," it has become clear to many that the Pentagon viewed the issue of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles from the very outset as the strategic basis of plans for waging a "limited" nuclear war on the European Continent.

There are many signs that the prospect of becoming a wasteland does not suit Western Europe. U.S. interests--as they are evidently formulated in Washington--and their allies' interests, KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER notes, are "diametrically opposed," "And there is nothing surprising about this," the newspaper explains. "Ultimately the question is whether a nuclear conflict will be limited to the Old Continent, however improbable that may seem, or whether one can speak of a conflict between the two superpowers alone...."

To a certain degree the nature of these arguments, and they are frequent here now, may serve to indicate the extent of the danger to Western Europe from the arms race being fueled across the Atlantic, which could suck the West European countries into its vortex. "This thought alone makes your hair stand on end," the liberal bourgeois newspaper DIE ZEIT acknowledges. Furthermore, the newspaper recalls, "every time the Americans have tried to achieve military and technical superiority, the Soviet Union has invariably caught them up...saber-rattling will never bring order to the world. Rather, it could bring it to the brink of disaster."

Serious misgivings are being expressed here over the delay in validating the treaty between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation (SALT II) which has been signed by both countries but has still not been ratified by the U.S. Senate. "From Bonn's viewpoint, refusal to ratify this treaty," the West German industrialists' journal WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE notes, "would be a blow to the policy of security and detente." W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, recalls that for the Social Democrats ratification of the SALT II treaty was a condition for their agreement to the NATO decision on so-called "arms upgrading." If Washington now refuses finally to ratify the treaty, the FRG will have to reexamine the decision to deploy the new U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory.

The participants in the recent Krefeld forum of prominent political and public figures called on the FRG Government to withdraw its agreement to the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles and "henceforth to adopt only the kind of stance which will not cause further suspicions that our country intends to pave the way for a new arms race which would be especially dangerous for Europeans."

Many Germans in the FRG are aware that their country bears a certain share of the responsibility for what I apologize for calling this "arms renaissance" across the Atlantic. Did not Bonn's consent to the plan to increase the U.S. strategic nuclear missile potential in Western Europe play the leading part here? But the FRG's duty, dictated imperatively by history, is quite different. Working people and participants in the congresses of a number of West German sector trade unions are recalling this with particular force and decisiveness. They advocate the "absolute priority of the policy of detente," condemn the NATO nuclear missile decision and demand that it be annulled.

The threat to our people, the German Communist Party Presidium notes in its declaration, stems from an irresponsible and adventurist U.S. doctrine whereby we are being turned into the hostages and future sacrifices of the Pentagon's nuclear war strategists. Our people's genuine interests demand that the new U.S. nuclear missiles never be deployed on FRG territory.

The time has passed when West Europe "caught pneumonia whenever America caught a cold." It no longer wishes to spring to attention at the first shout from the across the ocean. But it is still a long way from a genuinely equal partnership. The U.S. European allies do not want to be always jumping "out of the frying pan into the fire," as DIE ZEIT writes. People have occasionally tried to explain Western Europe's increased alientation from the United States in terms of "Moscow intrigues." But time and the facts of international life have refuted this malicious fabrication. Things are quite different, genuine partnership is impossible along the path of the arms race and when hostility and suspicion toward the socialist countries are being whipped up it is feasible only when the policy of detente and international cooperation is preserved.

RADIO COMMENTARY RAPS FRG'S STANCE ON POLISH SITUATION

DW271155 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Gregorgiy Aleksandrov commentary: "Words and Deeds"]

[Text] If we were to believe some Western politicians, the West seems to be concerned from early in the morning till late at night about avoiding an interference in Poland's internal affairs and securing a state of affairs enabling the Polish people to solve their problems themselves without any outside interference. We are far from treating all these politicians alike and reproaching all of them with self-righteousness. On the contrary, many of them see very well how devastating are any attempts by the West to interfere in the situation in Poland. But at the same time we cannot but state that another very large group of statesmen and politicians in the West frankly lies, talking about the intention not to interfere in Polish affairs.

Such assertions all too often only gloss over cases of unfair, open and gross interference by entire organizations of some Western states in Poland's internal affairs, clearly aimed at giving antisocialist forces and elements material and moral aid. Let us take the FRG, for instance, its official representatives incessantly reiterate the thesis of noninterference, while the number of public statements and deeds by West German politicians, organizations and mass media is growing, which are aimed subjectively and objectively at heating up the internal conflict in Poland and creating additional difficulties in this state.

We mentioned earlier that a stream of financial aid from the FRG goes to antisocialist elements. The enemies of the people's power in Poland, of which there are so many within the Christian Social Union [CSU] which generally is not considered as a bulwark of democracy, supply large amounts of money allegedly for the democratization of the Polish society. People who would happily strangle the trade unions at home advocate unlimited freedom of action of the so-called new trade unions in Poland.

The influential Christian Democratic Union [CDU] official Norbert Blum who recently was elected CDU/CSU Bundestag group deputy chairman demanded that the forces he likes in Poland be given not only financial aid but also ideological assistance. The wish to make his contribution to events in Poland even made the CDU politician propose that Western trade union associations should control the free elections of the leadership of the new trade unions in Poland, as if Poland had become a protectorate of the West.

Many FRG newspapers and radio stations grossly interfere in Poland's internal affairs by spreading provocative information which almost sounds like instructions. HANDELSBLATT, for instance, wrote recently that graffiti had allegedly appeared in Poland calling for civil war. Another newspaper published reports that certain Poles had long hoarded weapons, including anti-tank weapons, secretly. Many scribblers and radio reporters fabricate even more horrible stories and nonsense. All this is aimed at triggering and intensifying unrest and instigating antisocialist elements in Poland.

Responsible political quarters in the West and in particular in Poland's western neighbor countries should become more deeply aware of the concept of true noninterference and act accordingly in practice. At present we only notice statements on noninterference and simultaneously dozens and hundreds of deeds, backed by the forces in power, which reveal that these countries interfere in the internal affairs of socialist Poland, an interference which is aimed at aggravating its problems.

CALL FOR ARAB SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT RIGHT

LD272250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Nov 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] The conference of heads of state and government of a number of Arab countries ended in Amman today. Syria, Algeria, Libya, Lebanon, South Yemen and the PLO did not take part in it. They said that while the war between Iran and Iraq is still in progress the conference would only exacerbate differences in the Arab world. It would not help strengthen Arab unity in the struggle against Israeli aggression. The closing speech delivered at the summit meeting by King Husayn of Jordan made it plain that attempts are being made to mobilize all the Arab countries in support of Iraq in its conflict with Iran. This could, indeed, aggravate inter-Arab differences.

The countries which refused to take part in the Amman meeting were obviously right to propose a postponement. Incidentally, by calling for an early halt to the hostilities, they are displaying a more sensible approach to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Unlike the Jordan monarch and certain other Arab leaders, they refuse to regard this conflict as a war between Iran and the Arab world. The states belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front rightly consider that neither the war nor its expansion are in keeping with the interests of the Arab peoples, which are struggling to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression. The countries (?not) participating in the Amman conference called for the elimination of all differences among Arabs and expressed complete support for the PLO and its struggle for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

BEHESHTI: U.S. REPLY ON HOSTAGES 'NOT SUFFICIENT'

LD261444 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 26 Nov, TASS--The problem of American hostages is not of top priority to Iran, said here at a press conference chairman of the Supreme Court of the country, leader of the Islamic Republican Party Ayatollah Beheshti. This problem will be resolved only when the U.S. Government undertakes appropriate steps, he said. The Americans' reply to the Iranian terms for the release of the hostages is not at all sufficient, he stressed.

RAFSANJANI: NO NEGOTIATIONS ON HOSTAGE TERMS

LD262016 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 26 Nov, TASS--According to a UPI report, the chairman of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) Hashemi-Rafsanjani arrived in Beirut to continue his talks with Lebanese leaders. He said that his country would conduct no further negotiations about the conditions of the release of the U.S. hostages and added that one thing was needed to secure the release--the acceptance of the Iranian conditions by the Carter administration.

"The Iranian Majlis," he said, "has fulfilled its role, having put forward definite and just conditions for the release of hostages. Now it is the time for the United States to have its say. That is why it is difficult to predict when the American hostages will be released, since the solution of the problem is now up to Washington." Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed that "as soon as the United States accepts our conditions the hostages crisis will be over."

REPORTAGE ON IRAQI, IRANIAN FIGHTING CONTINUES

26 November

LD261248 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Nov, TASS--Fighting continues on the Iranian-Iraqi front. Iraqi helicopters, says a communique of the High Command of Iraq, made strikes at enemy positions in the area of Abadan. Iraqi Air Force planes also bombed concentrations of Iranian troops in the area of Sumar and to the north-east of Dehloran and to the south of Gilan-e Gharb inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Iranian aircraft made raids on Iraqi populated localities in the provinces of As-Sulaymaniyah and Dehuk. Civilian casualties are reported. Iraqi anti-aircraft gunners brought down one Iranian plane.

Tehran, 26 Nov, TASS--To judge by Iranian press reports, predominantly positional military actions continued all along the Iranian-Iraqi front during the past twenty four hours. Iranian troops advanced two kilometres in the area of Sarab-e Garm and disloged the Iraqis from a number of populated localities along the Abadan-Mahshahr road.

Paris, 26 Nov, TASS--"The war between Iraq and Iran", the newspaper LE MATIN writes, "is increasingly beconing 'heavenly manna' for Israel and the government of Begin. This war thrust the Arab-Israeli conflict to the background and paralysed, possibly for long, the Iraqi forces in the East. Finally it caused very serious disagreements in the Arab world", the newspaper says.

27 November

LD272200 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Nov, TASS--During the past 24 hours Iraqi aviation has been striking at Iranian targets. As reported in a communique issued by Iraq's Main Military Command, helicopters had raided Iranian positions in the area of Abadan and Sheykh Bidar.

Iraqi planes bombed a concentration of Iranian troops in the area of Horremabad. A power station and fuel storages of the Iranian Army were destroyed.

The Iranian aviation raided the town of Kirkut in Iraq, the Salah ad Din and As-Sulaymaniyah provinces. The Iranian planes were downed in a dogfight over Ay-Sulaymaniyah Province. The Iraqi side lost one plane.

Tehran, 27 Nov, TASS--The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces reported successful operations by the Iranian aviation. Raids were made on a number of military bases in northern Iraq. Several planes and helicopters, ammunition dumps and cisterns with aviation fuel were destroyed as a result. A column of military vehicles was routed in western Iraq. The Al Fatah oil refinery was bombed.

Beirut, 27 Nov, TASS--The Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict was provoked by the United States, a press conference in the Lebanese capital was told by the chairman of Iran's parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani.

The United States wants to draw out the Iranian-Iraqi conflict for as long as possible, writes the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'D, hoping that the conflict will bleed the Arab countries white, deprive them of any possibility to resist Israel and create a pretext for increasing American strategic military presence in that area.

Fanning up the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the paper writes, the United States proceeds first of all from the premise that it will weaken both Iran and Iraq and that in its turn this will help the turning of Egypt, Washington's main ally in the Arab world, into the main military force in the region, which the United States intends to use subsequently for the protection of its oil and other interests in the Persian Gulf countries.

LEBEDEVA DISCUSSES IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

NC261358 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: The Iranian-Iraqi conflict has entered its third month and both nations have given many sacrifices and have suffered many losses.

Both countries have (?stated) that imperialism and Zionism are their true and irreconcilable enemies. Both countries have overthrown the yoke of a monarchical regime and have filled many glorious pages in the history of national liberation struggles. This conflict weakens the sides involved and is only to the benefit of imperialists, their enemy.

The imperialists want, by further weakening Iran, to force it to make concessions. On the other side of the ocean they want to force Iran to decrease its demands tendered to America. They also want to divert Iran in the future from the anti-imperialist path which the revolution has paved. They want to overthrow the existing regime and reestablish the positions which the imperialist monopolies enjoyed in your country and lost after the revolution.

In his interview with a correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani overtly condemned the United States for igniting the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Now that this conflict has increased, the United States is trying its best to fan the flames. America apparently refers to its neutrality, but actually it harshly interferes in Persian Gulf affairs and is trying to make the current of events flow to its liking.

Meanwhile, the imperialist propagandists want to create distrust toward the Soviet Union and are alleging that the Soviet Union interferes in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and supports [words indistinct]. Clearly this is a big lie. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated its opinion on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and believes that this conflict should not be solved by foreign intervention, but by those involved and through peaceful talks.

SAVCHENKO DISCUSSES RAFSANJANI'S MIDEAST TRIP

NC261622 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The visit by Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Majlis, to countries-members of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has attracted world attention. In his remarks to the Syrian legislature, he spoke in favor of the Arab countries' struggle against Zionist aggression, of the evacuation of Arab territories occupied by Israel and of the establishment of close contacts between Tehran and Arab countries, especially in cooperating with the countries of the front. The speaker of the Islamic Iranian Majlis said that Iran would help the front in its struggle to liberate Arab lands.

As you can see, the subject being discussed is the outlook for an expansive and close cooperation between Iran and the Arab confrontation front in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. It is noteworthy that there are many favorable grounds for establishing and continuing such cooperation.

Imperialism and Zionism are the common enemies of the Iranian people and the Arab states. Imperialism, by relying on its armed forces stationed in the Near and Middle East--forces whose numbers have increased--on Israel and on As-Sadat's treacherous regime, is trying to place not only the Arab countries but Iran as well under its neocolonialist diktat. Under such circumstances, the course of events urges that Iran and the Arab countries join efforts in struggling against their common enemy.

It should be stated that the front in particular persistently and firmly follows the policy of struggle against imperialism and Zionism and is prepared to support other nations that are busy in a struggle against the same enemies. The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front also continues to struggle consistently against As-Sadat's supererogatorily (?biased) policy toward Washington and Tel Aviv because it results in U.S. imperialism's use of Egyptian territory as a springboard for aggression against the Arab countries and Iran. The consolidation of cooperation between Iran and the front will effectively help strengthen Iran's international standing, its ability to foil imperialist-Zionist machinations, and in general the positions of anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces in the world's important regions such as the Middle and Near East.

RESULTS OF USSR-MOROCCO COMMISSION TALKS NOTED

LD280146 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "On the Basis of Mutual Advantage"]

[Excerpts] Early this month the Soviet-Moroccan Standing Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation met in Moscow. The commission worked in an active, constructive atmosphere which characterizes the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation linking the Soviet Union in Morocco. Its results will no doubt give fresh impetus to the economic, commercial, scientific, technical and other types of relations between the two countries.

In the course of the work of the commission, a plan for scientific and technical cooperation for 1981-82 was signed. One should say that trade between the Soviet Union and Morocco developed in a positive manner during the last 2 years, particularly with regard to the conclusion of the long-term trade agreement which has constituted an adequate legal basis for bilateral commerce and made it possible to considerably increase the volume of trade exchange together with the diversification of the goods exported. The signing of a protocol on the exchange of certain types of goods for the period 1981-1985 and the signing of a protocol on the export of goods by the two sides in 1981 is also evidence of this. For example, the first protocol provides for the Soviet Union to export to Morocco ammoniac [words indistinct] and equipment for the mining and petroleum industries and for Morocco to export to the Soviet Union superphosphates and phosphoric acid. Under the terms of the protocol governing exports in 1981, 200,000 tons of oranges, 200,000 hectoliters of wine and 2.5 million bottles of high-quality wines will be sold to the Soviet Union in addition to [words indistinct] tinned vegetables and fruit, tinned sardines, olives, olive oil, textiles, carpets, etc.

Therefore, the Soviet Union maintains its position as the prime importer of Moroccan citrus fruits, and it has increased the volume of its purchase of wines and other traditional Moroccan exports. It will also remain an important exporter of oil, machinery, equipment, timber and glass to Morocco.

The two sides have agreed on matters concerning prospecting for phosphate in [word indistinct]. It has been also agreed to extend aid to Morocco in the field of vocational and technical training and the training of executives. Soviet experts in higher education, merchant marine technology, maritime fishing, civil engineering, public health, vocational training, farming, geology, information and handicrafts are due to leave for Moroccan educational institutions. The question of enrollment of more Moroccan students in Soviet universities and colleges is also being discussed. The commission discussed bilateral cooperation in new fields such as tourism, cinema and public health, and also in traditional domains such as the construction of hydroelectric power stations, sea navigation and sea fishing. The two sides agreed that specific proposals made in this respect will be studied soon in the meetings of experts from the two countries. At any rate, it has been agreed to enroll 20 Moroccan students in Soviet fleet education centers in 1981, and Soviet crews will be attached to Moroccan ships on a contract basis. The results of the seventh meeting of the mixed commission will positively affect the long-term development of Soviet-Moroccan economic, scientific and trade cooperation. This certainly meets the interests of the Soviet and Moroccan peoples.

LEBANON POSSIBLE TARGET FOR ISRAELI VENTURE

LD261625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article: "The Boomerang of Aggression"]

[Excerpts] "Our country," 29-year-old ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent R. Livshits, an inhabitant of Israel, said in autumn 1974, "is like a small room, which is becoming smaller and smaller and darker and darker." This allegory does not appear to be exaggerated today either, if the curtain with which Israeli propaganda separates Israel from the surrounding world is lifted and a glance taken behind the facade of the Israeli "paradise."

Twenty-four percent of Israel's able-bodied population (from 18-45) are today in the regular army or in the process of their 3-year military service. Eleven percent are employed by the police and intelligence service. Fifteen percent work at defense industry enterprises. Thus 50 percent of the Israeli work force serves the Tel Aviv government's militarist plans. And these plans are very extensive.

They are primarily concerned with the purchase of military equipment. During the last decade Israel obtained arms worth $14.8 billion from the United States, which exceeded the analogous figure for the 1960's by ten times. And for the present 5-year period they have ordered arms worth $7.5 billion from Washington. Here Tel Aviv is attempting to get Israel supplies of only the newest arms from the United States, which even the American allies in NATO do not have available.

In addition to the expensive air forces modernization program which will cost $5-6 billion, the construction of two gigantic air bases in the Israeli Negev Desert--which the Zionist warriors intend should compensate Israel for the loss of its military airfields on the Sinai Peninsula--will require enormous expenditure. However even a brief acquaintance with the Israeli military preparations is sufficient to realize that Tel Aviv does not need compensation or equality in strength with its neighbors but superiority, in order--as one of the Pentagon's reports observes--"to gain victory in the course of the next 5 years over any combination of Near East opponents."

Still fresh in the memory of Israeli citizens are the Israeli leaders' protestations that the separate treaty with Egypt promised peace, calm and "rapid prosperity" since it would allow cuts in military expenditure. Now the Israelis are convinced that they have been shamefully deceived. Signing the Camp David deal not only did not smooth over the rough edges of the economic, political and racial contradictions within the Israeli society, it made them even rougher.

There is a fall in the Israeli population's confidence in the policies of the ruling Likud bloc headed by Begin. However, what will the new leadership--which in the unanimous opinion of political observers will definitely come to power in Israel as a result of the 1981 parliamentary elections--propose instead of the existing regime's course? The Labor Party led by S. Peres, which is prophesied to win the elections, openly admits that it does not "have ready-made recipes for combatting the economic difficulties." As far as foreign policy questions are concerned Israel's possible future leaders are not far from the present Israeli prime minister here also.

Take for example the question of so-called "Palestinian autonomy" on the territory of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Whereas Begin makes no secret in practice of the fact that this autonomy is no more than a preparation for annexation of these lands by Israel, then the Labor Party takes an opposing, more "flexible" line; while not calling for the Camp David agreements to be rejected, it is seeking the opportunity of enlisting collaborationists from among Palestinians living on the occupied territories in the talks. [paragraph continues]

Like the followers of Begin's "hard" line, Peres' supporters are by no means thinking about creating an independent Palestinian state. Their "flexible" line is maybe comparable with the flexibility of the policeman's nightstick with whose help the Israeli Zionists intend to keep control over the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Under these conditions Begin is attempting to flirt with the ultraright opposition in the shape of the Gush Emunim organization, and the Jewish Defense League led by the Zionist thug M. Kahane. Closing his eyes to these organizations' activities in building new settlements on the occupied Arab territories and to the campaign of political terror unleashed by them against the Palestinian Arabs, Begin is counting on enlisting their support. In addition the Israelis do not rule out the possibility that the present prime minister is capable of embarking on an extensive military venture in order to get out of a tight corner. The Israeli provocations against Lebanon, which have become more frequent recently, and the concentration of military equipment, on the border with this country lead one to think that Israel's northern Arab neighbor could become the object of such an adventure.

The piratical raids on Lebanon and the equipping of the Lebanese separatists with weapons have already cost Israeli taxpayers tens of millions of dollars, and the accountancy of aggression is growing and growing so the boomerang of aggression hits the people's interests hard, those in the Zionist leadership argue, but in return war makes it possible to keep the people obedient and inflames chauvinist feelings in the country. After all, those who cause explosions in mosques and illegally build settlements on Arab lands are not the only Zionists. There are also those who, in Israel itself and on the other side of the ocean, in the United States, manufacture aircraft, tanks and missiles for Tel Aviv. Those bosses of big business require these arms to bring in a profit and that means that there must be shooting, bombing and burning. Consequently, 400,000 Israeli youths and girls are under arms and held in barracks by American imperialism and Israeli Zionism in case of a threat to the "vital interests" of the oil cartels, a threat to the profits of the imperialist monopolies.

'DEFENSE OF ISLAM' BEING RESOLVED IN MIDDLE EAST

LD261219 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Kerimov article under the rubric "Religion in the Modern World": "Under the Green Banner of Islam"]

[Excerpts] The present time is full of stormy events in many countries which traditionally profess Islam--one of the world's most widespread religions. The political hue of the social movements and forces which adopt Muslim slogans represents a very wide range--the green banner of Islam shades fighters against imperialism, supporters of revolutionary democratic transformations and the most double-dyed reactionaries.

Nowadays, under the conditions of the struggle between the two systems, reactionary Muslim ideologues and the higher clergy, which is closely associated with the class of big landowners, definitely adhere to anticommunist positions. As certain conservative Muslim figures declare, the ideals of socialism are hostile to Islam.

At the same time a section of the Muslim clergy tries to demonstrate that the emergence of Islam was simply a "great social revolution" and that Muhammad--Allah's envoy--was a very great reformer. Therefore, it is said, the Muslim masses need no revolution. "Holy scripture"--the Koran--has supposedly already prescribed the most perfect social system. Islamic inheritance law, the Muslim tax--Zakat--and the Shari'at ban on usury are said to prevent the concentration of capital in the hands of a minority and, consequently, contribute to the building of a just society, bypassing socialism.

Another equally flimsy view is also expressed: In Muslim countries, it is said, all property belongs to God. From this the conclusion is drawn that the capitalist and poor workers and peasants are equal in God's sight, since an owner is only a temporary possessor. Of course, such propaganda is used to protect the exploiter system and the power of owners.

In connection with the growth of the national liberation movement in the countries to which Islam has spread, with scientific and technical progress, the existence of the socialist system and other historical factors, attempts are being made to reinterpret the verses of the Koran and the laws of the Shari'at. Moderate, flexible theologians are of the opinion that the basic dogmas of Islam essentially do not contradict social progress.

Progressive forces in certain Muslim countries, taking into consideration the fact that Islam has tremendous influence among the population, endeavor not to contrast Islam with socialism but try to adapt them to each other. To this end they seek to familiarize broad sections of the people's masses with individual tenets of scientific socialism--which plays a positive objective role.

"In our age justice can be realized through socialism," Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of Egypt's National Progressive Party, says. "And nothing prevents a Muslim from going along with progress. Islam does not impose limits on social progress."

The relatively flexible ideology of Islam enables it to be used by different political forces pursuing sometimes diametrically opposed ends. Thus, during An-Nasir's rule in Egypt Islamic slogans were used for the struggle against imperialism and international Zionism and for the ideological substantiation of the noncapitalist path of development. But now certain Egyptian Islamic theologians are prepared to justify As-Sadat's capitulationist policy, referring here to the authority of the Muslim prophet who allegedly said that "if Muslims are offered peace, they must accept it. Peace is better than war." But this stance suits the Israeli expansionists better than anyone and contradicts the Arab peoples' fundamental interests.

When the talks turn to the active influence of the Islamic religion on the processes of the revolutionary movement, people usually hold up as an example Iran, where a people's anti-imperialist revolution triumphed. Indeed, the activities of revolutionary-minded Muslim leaders increased implacibility toward the shah's despotic regime. The radical religious trend helped to strengthen the position of anti-imperialist forces in Iran. However, on acceding to power eminent Muslim figures have been seeking to subordinate all socioeconomic and political life to exclusively religious guidelines and have been displaying a tendency to isolate left forces.

And this plays right into the hands of imperialist forces, which are bending over backward to tear Muslim states from each other and from the world of socialism. They are doing everything to depoliticize the national liberation movement with the help of Islam, to turn the Muslim religion into a means of splitting the peoples and to use the existing disagreements among coreligionists for their own mercenary motives.

This is eloquently attested by the Iran-Iraq military conflict. It has been provoked by imperialist reaction, which dislikes the cohesion of anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East and would not be averse to restoring a neocolonialist order in this part of the world.

"Neither Iraq nor Iran," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "will gain anything from mutual destruction, bloodshed and undermining each other's economies. Only the third side, to which the interests of the peoples of this region are alien, will gain."

The peoples of Muslim countries have now learned how to recognize what ends are served by the spurious "concern" of imperialists and their servitors for Islam. It is precisely Western "defenders of Islam" who are after the oil wealth of Muslim states, organizing the blockade of Iran, helping to prolong the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and preventing the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine.

It is precisely the forces of imperialism, as the Libyan newspaper AL-MUWAZZAF wrote, that always come out "against the foundations and principles of Islam, destroy its holy places and undermine belief in the dignity of Islam by force of arms in practically all Arab and Muslim countries."

None other than Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs himself, traced with his own hand the so-called "arc of instability" in the form of a Muslim crescent on the map. It embraced almost all the countries of the Islamic world. From the viewpoint of the Washington "strategist" precisely these peoples pose a potential threat to the West. U.S. interest in the "arc of Brzezinski" is high, above all, because it represents a rich oil reservoir and is an important military-strategic bridgehead.

With Washington's direct encouragement the Israeli Knesset (parliament) meted out a provocative insult to the Islamic religion by deciding to proclaim Jerusalem the "eternal and undivided" capital of the state of Israel. For there are many holy places and relics revered by Muslims since olden times in the Arab quarter of Jerusalem.

As the eminent Syrian politician A.H. Khaddam declared, the question of the defense of Islam is not being resolved in Afghanistan but in Palestine, Jerusalem and Lebanon, where Muslims are being exterminated with American weapons, from American aircraft. The United States wants to use Islamic states for the struggle against the USSR in the interests of its global strategy.

But the peoples of the Muslim world struggling for freedom and against oppression and injustice are starting to understand increasingly well that precisely the Soviet Union is their true friend. It has always given and now gives benevolent, selfless assistance to countries which have embarked on the path of independence and never interferes in their internal affairs.

Expressing the attitude of the Soviet state to working Muslims, V.I. Lenin wrote: "You yourselves must be masters of your country!... You have the right to this, for your fate is in your own hands." Showing respect for the religious feelings of the masses, the USSR extends the hand of solidarity and friendship to all Muslims struggling against imperialist violence and exploitation, for the right to control their own destiny, for freedom, independence and economic and social progress.

As regards the Muslims living in our country, they profess Islam without hindrance and enjoy all civil rights. Islamic organizations in the USSR today have four independent centers: The ecclesiastical administrations of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan with its residence in Tashkent, of the Muslims of the Trancaucasus in Baku, of the North Caucasus and Dagestan in Makhachkala, and of the Muslims of the European part of the USSR and Siberia with its residence in Ufa.

Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the peoples within the traditional spread of Islam in our country have scaled unprecedented heights of economic, social and cultural development, of which millions of Muslims in the foreign east are still only dreaming.

MILITARY COUP D'ETAT REPORTED IN UPPER VOLTA

LD262038 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 26 Nov, TASS--The Military Committee of Revival for National Progress took power in the country in its entirety in the Upper Volta after a state coup d'etat. Head of the Military Committee Colonel S. Zerbo earlier held the post of foreign minister, but in 1976 he returned to the army, he was chief of the garrison of the capital, and since 1979--commander of the all-arm regiment.

State institutions, posts, railway terminals are guarded by army patrols in the capital, Ouagodougou. A curfew was imposed. Colonel S. Zerbo read out by radio the committee's appeal in which it is said that "in view of the grave political and economic situation in the country, starvation among the population of towns and countryside, the uncontrolled growth of prices, there arose a serious threat to national security. A threat to collective and individual liberties arose as a result of social and economic upheavals." It has been announced that the Constitution has been suspended and that there will be created "structures of social progress" to establish democracy that would really unite all forces of the nation. The committee has guaranteed observance of all international agreements that were so far concluded by the Upper Volta. The radio broadcast the call upon the population to trust the army and paramilitary forces.

GABRIELYAN ASSAILS SOMALI ATTITUDE TO ETHIOPIA

LD271519 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 21 Nov 80 pp 8-9

[G. Gabrielyan article: "Ethiopia: In the Scales of World Politics"]

[Excerpt] Ethiopia has good relations with all its neighbors, except one--Somalia. The leaders of the latter republic, succumbing to a fever of nationalism, have set themselves the aim of implementing a wild plan for creating a "greater Somalia" by forcibly seizing territories belonging to neighboring states. And they are in no way embarrassed by the fact that they are thereby defying the OAU, which demands that its member states respect the borders that emerged in Africa during decolonization.

In May-June of this year the eastern Ethiopian region of Ogaden was subjected to an armed invasion from Somalia in which thousands of regular army soldiers and officers took part. In the fall Somali troops penetrated the Ethiopian border province of Bale. Not a day goes by without Ethiopia's borders being violated by small armed gangs that Somalia sends into the Ogaden from its territory. Mogadishu shamelessly calls their sabotage operations a "guerilla [partizanskiy] liberation struggle."

The Somali expansionists' appetite is great; not so their power. Each raid on the Ogaden meets with a mighty rebuff from Ethiopia's Armed Forces. And the result is always the same; rout of the aggressors and a flight home.

There is another side to the coin of militant nationalism--disregard of truly national interests. In Somalia this pattern is manifested in the conclusion of a deal with the United States on the use by American Armed Forces of the Somali port of Berbera. Within the framework of this deal the United States promised to earmark $40 million for Mogadishu to acquire American weapons.

The U.S. granting of weapons to a state that is effectively in a state of undeclared war with a neighbor cannot but be regarded as encouragement of aggression. The Somali-American agreement has been similarly assessed even in the United States. [paragraph continues]

Seeking to parry the charge of granting military aid to an aggressor, the State Department hypocritically declared that the deal with Mogadishu would be a "stabilizing factor" in the troubled Horn of Africa region. And it cited a verbal promise by Somalia's leaders not to use the American weapons they receive against Ethiopia. However, the New York TIMES reasonably remarked that Washington would no longer be able to control the use of the weapons once they were in Somalia.

The Mogadishu-Washington alliance is acquiring increasingly real outlines. Egypt, which is sending military "advisers" to Somalia, and China, which is pressing its weapons into the Somalia aggressors' hands, are also joining in it.

The situation that has been created in the Horn of Africa was, of course, the subject of consideration at the Soviet-Ethiopian talks. The joint declaration says in this connection: "...The U.S. administration's creation of military bases in Somalia represents a direct and serious threat to Ethiopia, and also to the peace and security of the region's countries." The participants in the talks condemned the creation of such bases in the region and called for their speediest elimination.

Many states feel alarm at the Pentagon's activeness in the Horn of Africa. Thus Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi stated that her government shares Ethiopia's concern at the conclusion of the U.S.-Somalia agreement and believes that the appearance of new military bases in the Indian Ocean zone poses a threat to the security of all littoral states.

The friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, enshrined by the treaty signed 2 years ago, are an important factor making for peace in Africa and not just in Africa. And the strengthening of peace in any region has a favorable impact on the whole international situation. And it is gratifying to note that the states whose foreign policy tilts the scales of international relations in favor of peace include our friend, Ethiopia.

SOVIET-MOZAMBIQUE TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LD260939 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 21 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Concluded"]

[Text] As a result of successfully completed talks, Soviet-Mozambique agreements on questions of further expanding and deepening trade cooperation between the two countries were signed in Moscow on 19 November. The agreements were signed by A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Sergio Vieira, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee and administrator of the Bank of Mozambique.

JOINT STATEMENT ON MACHEL VISIT PUBLISHED

LD271415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

["Joint Soviet-Mozambique Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, stayed in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government from 17 to 22 November 1980, at the head of a party and state delegation.

During the visit, talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau, USSR minister of foreign affairs; Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence--on the Soviet side, and Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of Frelimo, secretary of the Central Committee on International Relations, member of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, minister of foreign affairs; Mario de Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of Frelimo, deputy of the People's Assembly, minister of planning, minister of agriculture; Joao Americo Mpfumo, member of the Central Committee of Frelimo, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, commander of the Air Force; Minister Sergio-Vieira, member of the Central Committee of Frelimo, chief of the Department of Defence and Security of the Central Committee, deputy of the People's Assembly, director of the Bank of Mozambique; Antonio Rodriguez Branco, deputy of the People's Assembly; minister of industry and energy--on the side of the People's Republic of Mozambique, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, revealing a coincidence of views on the questions of bilateral relations and the current international situation, which were discussed.

The talks were attended: on the Soviet side--Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of International Information; Nikolay Firyubi, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Ye. M. Samoteykin, consultant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Vdovin, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique; and Yu. N. Chernyakov and V.A. Ustinov, USSR Foreign Ministry department chiefs.

On the Mozambique side--by Tobias Dai, member of the Central Committee of Frelimo, deputy of the People's Assembly, deputy commander of the army; Jose Julio Andrade, head of the Personnel Department of the office of the chairman of Frelimo, deputy of the People's Assembly; Abdul Majio Osman, deputy of the People's Assembly, the state secretary for coal and gas; Zakarias Kupela, deputy of the People's Assembly, general secretary of The Organization of Mozambique Youth; Joao Does Santos Ferreira, state secretary for cotton; Joaquim Tenreiro de Almeida, state secretary for fishing; Epolito Zozima Paticio, People's Republic of Mozambique ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev presented Samora Moises Machel with the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples.

The high guest laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Samora Moises Machel and officials accompanying him, have, besides Moscow, visited Frunze and Tashkent, where they familiarized themselves with the life and achievements of the Soviet people, took part in a meeting of Soviet-Mozambique friendship, visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as cultural institutions.

During the talks, both sides noted with satisfaction that the Soviet-Mozambique relations based on the treaty on friendship and cooperation of March 31, 1977, between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, are steadily being consolidated and developed in the interests of the peoples of both countries, as well as in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

Highly appraising the level of the Soviet-Mozambique relations, the sides stated their resolve to continue to follow further the path of deepening cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. In this connection, the sides welcomed the establishment of a Soviet-Mozambique intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation and trade, which will provide a new impetus to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. They decided to continue to develop further their mutual contacts and to conduct regular consultations on questions of bilateral relations and international problems.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo, it was reaffirmed that the development of the fraternal ties between the two parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is of important significance for the whole complex of the Soviet-Mozambique relations and for the world revolutionary movement.

Proceeding from the interests of consolidating friendship between the two countries and strengthening the cause of socialism, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique have agreed to continue cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis in the development of a number of key sectors of the Mozambican economy, including, among others, the development of mineral deposits, agriculture and fishing.

Agreement was reached to the effect that the Soviet Union will broaden its assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique in the training of skilled national cadres, especially at the level of vocational and technical training, both in the Soviet Union and in Mozambique.

Signed during the visit have been: an agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and Frelimo, an greement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the establishment of a Soviet-Mozambique Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade, and a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique for 1981-82.

The Soviet side gave a high appraisal to the measures now being taken by the People's Republic of Mozambique with a view to protecting the revolutionary gains of the Mozambique people, at implementing in the country profound political and socioeconomic changes and building a socialist society. It welcomed the big contribution whith the People's Republic of Mozambique makes to the cause of the national liberation of the peoples, to the cause of peace, of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism.

The Mozambique side welcomed the big successes scored by the Soviet people under the CPSU leadership in building a developed socialist society and creating a material and technical basis of communism. It stressed the big role which the country of Lenin is playing in the preservation of peace in the entire world, in the struggle for an end to the arms race, for detente and disarmament, for the victory of the revolutionary forces of today. Also stressed was the importance of the assistance given by the Soviet Union to the struggle of the oppressed peoples for their liberation. The Mozambique side has given a high appraisal to the consistent solidarity of the Soviet Union with the struggle of the Mozambicans for the consolidation of its sovereignty in the face of threats and acts of aggression on the part of imperialists and racists, for the construction of socialism and elimination of backwardness.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique took note with satisfaction of the successes in the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, including Zionism, for national independence, democracy, peace and progress. They noted an ever-growing cohesion between the socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties of the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement of the peoples, which constitutes a prerequisite for the successes of the modern revolutionary movement.

The sides welcome the growing positive role of the movement of nonaligned countries in the anti-imperialist struggle for national independence, for peace and economic and social development of the peoples.

Both sides, reiterating their commitment to and respect for the principles and objectives of the United Nations Organization, advocate a strengthening of the role of that organization in the consolidation of peace and international security on the basis of strict compliance with its charter.

They point out a deepening of the anti-imperialist content of the national-liberation struggle on the African Continent. The growing number of the African countries which have set themselves the aim of restructuring their societies on socialist principles constitutes a prerequisite for a further development of the successful anti-imperialist struggle in Africa.

The sides welcomed the new victories of the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces in Africa, and expressed the confidence that in the near future all the countries of the African Continent will gain full independence. They expressed their satisfaction over the gaining of independence by Zimbabwe as a result of the heroic armed struggle of its people for a national liberation from the colonial and racist regime and declared their consistent support for the freely and democratically elected Government of Zimbabwe and its people. The sides expressed the confidence that the people of Zimbabwe will be able to maintain its unity, to consolidate its national independence and to build its own state on the basis of peace and social progress.

The Soviet side highly appreciated the internationalist assistance given by the People's Republic of Mozambique to the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for its national independence, as well as the joint solidarity of the "front line" states.

The Mozambique side noted the assistance which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have given in the cause of Zimbabwe's liberation.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique reassert their complete solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, advocate an immediate cessation of the occupation of that country and withdrawal from its territory of the South African troops, complete implementation without delay of the decisions of the United Nations Organsiation on Namibia and a transfer of the power in the country to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]--the sole and genuine representative of the Namibian people.

The sides support the struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] for the liquidation of the shameful system of apartheid and demand an end to the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia. It was stressed that the continuing collaboration of the Western powers with Pretoria, including in the field of nuclear weapons, poses a serious threat to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique express a serious concern over the policy of the imperialist and reactionary circles designed to complicate the situation on the African Continent. The attempts now under way to provoke conflicts and to interfere in the internal affairs of independent African states as well as the continuing buildup by the United States of America of its military presence in Africa constitute an immediate threat to the peace and security of the countries of that region.

The sides are resolutely opposed to such a policy of imperialism and hegemonism and are of the view that the process of international detente must be extended to all regions of the world, including Africa. They spoke out in favor of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation on the continent and express the confidence that the African peoples will not permit Africa to become an object for intrigues by forces hostile to detente and the cause of peace.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique declare their determination to work to make the African Continent a nuclear-free zone. [paragraph continues]

They support the desire of the coastal states of the Indian Ocean to make that ocean a zone of peace free from foreign military bases, where no threat is posed to the security, independence and sovereignty of the coastal states. In this light, they advocate implementation of the U.N. decision to hold in 1981 an international conference on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and decide to do everything to contribute to the success of that important forum.

The sides consider that a prominent role in the cause of safeguarding peace on the continent belongs to the Organization of African Unity, and advocate a stronger African Unity in the face of the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. They express the confidence that independent Africa will prove capable of opposing such intrigues.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique hold that the course pursued by the U.S. ruling circles to disrupt the process of detente and to whip up the arms race seriously aggravates the international situation. They condemn this policy leading to a growth of international tensions and a greater military threat, and state their determination to continue to pursue the policy of detente and international cooperation, to counteract the designs of imperialist and hegemonist circles posing a threat to the cause of peace. The sides attach big importance to an early entry into force of the SALT II treaty.

The People's Republic of Mozambique supports the proposals "on some urgent measures of lessening the military danger," tabled by the Soviet Union at the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It is convinced that their implementation will contribute to a consolidation of international security. The curbing of the arms race and implementation of effective measures of disarmament remains a top priority task for all those who hold dear peace on earth. Both sides wish the meeting in Madrid to be crowned with constructive and concrete results. This aim, in the first place, would be served by the achievement, at the meeting of an agreement on holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The sides expressed a serious concern over the situation in the Middle East which has resulted from the aggressive actions by Israel and imperialist forces which support it. The sides resolutely condemn the militarist policy of the U.S.A. designed to strengthen its politiclal and military-strategic positions in that region, as well as the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal as running counter to the basic interests of the Arab countries and peoples and to the cause of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. They have reasserted that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be assured only on condition of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, ensuring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and independence, including the right to establish its own state, as well as the exercise by all the states of the region of the right to independent existence and security. They stressed that such a settlement can be reached only with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique express a profound concern over the conflict between Iraq and Iran and advocate an immediate end to the hostilities between them, a political settlement to the conflict on a mutually acceptable basis, without interference in it by any outside forces. They resolutely condemn the actions by aggressive circles of imperialism in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and their expansionist aspirations which carry a threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples of the region.

The sides declare their solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan defending the gains of the April revolution, protecting the sovereignty and independence of its country. They speak out in favor of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which must guarantee cessation of all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country, and declare their complete support for the constructive proposals of the Government of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique support the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against imperialism and reaction and their efforts aimed at safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia, at establishing in the region relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation.

The sides welcomed the victory of the revolutionary and democratic forces of Nicaragua and expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Chile, El Salvador and other Latin American countries against the oppression and tyranny of the dictatorial regimes imposed and supported by U.S. imperialism.

The visit to the Soviet Union of Samora Moises Machel, the chairman of Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique at the head of the party and state delegation and the talks held have been a complete success. They constitute an important stage in the development of relations between the two countries and a big contribution to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the cause of peace and socialism.

Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a profound gratitude for the warm and fraternal reception accorded to him and his delegation.

On behalf of the Frelimo Central Committee, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel invited Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to come to the People's Republic of Mozambique on an official friendly visit. The invitations were accepted with gratitude. The time of the visits will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION OF SOVIET PEOPLE VIEWED

LD270855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof A.Amvrosov under the rubric "Theoretical Matters": "The Social Unity of Soviet Society"]

[Excerpts] The great gain of the October Revolution and socialism's unique asset is the creation in our country of a fundamentally new system of collectivist social relationships. The main development trend of this system at the present stage is the further consolidation of the Soviet people's unity. One very important component of this trend is the growing social cohesion of society. It is apparent in the strengthening of the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, the common fundamental interests of all social groups and strata and the intensive erasure of the differences between city and countryside, between intellectual and physical labor. The purpose of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, is to further accelerate our society's progress and intensify its unity in all spheres of life.

All classes and groups, nations and ethnic groups constitute a new social and international community--the Soviet people--characterized by those main features of their way of life which are common to all. These features--collectivism, humanism, democratism, internationalism, optimism and high labor and social activeness as a result of the working class' influence--demonstrate the growing unity of the people as a whole.

Lenin's party is the supreme expression of working people's social, ideopolitical and international unity; it is the guiding and directing nucleus of Soviet society and of its political system.

The forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress will be an outstanding event in the life of the Soviet people on their path to communism. The successful implementation of the party's plans is inextricably bound with the further strengthening of the cohesion of society. The CPSU's socioeconomic policy, elaborated at each new state, offers ever greater opportunities for the rapprochement of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia and the creation of a classless labor association.

As is known, although the fundamental interests of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia coincide in socialist society, their specific interests are preserved since social and class differences remain. The study of these interests and the correct combination of them are essential to party and state organs' solution of many practical questions (distribution of the national income, capital investments and social consumption funds and the correlation between ex-factory prices for industrial articles and procurement prices for agricultural products and so forth).

"The party's policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "produces the necessary results when it takes into precise account the interests of the entire people and the interests of the classes and social groups which constitute the people and directs them into a single common channel."

The CPSU has established clear reference points for movement toward a classless, socially uniform society. The rapprochement of workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia and intraclass strata, based on the type of work, is intensifying in conditions of mature socialism, as a result of the improvement of the overall system of socialist social relations. On the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress the eighties will see the completion of the economy's transfer to an intensive-development footing and an improvement in national economic management which will bring about a further enhancement of the leading role of the working class, the surmounting of the old division of labor and, consequently, the intensive erasure of the substantial differences between physical and intellectual labor.

Differences between workers and kolkhoz members are gradually being eliminated in terms of their status in the system of economic relations and their relationship with the means of production, which is bound up with the qualitatively new level of socialization of production and social labor cooperation through the creation of production and also science-and-production associations and combines and agro-industrial associations.

The standards of lifestyle, labor conditions and everyday life of the rural and urban population are undergoing rapprochement on the basis of the more vigorous solution of the social problems of the countryside, its restructuring and the penetration of urban culture and socially organized everyday life into the countryside, which is of great significance in terms of strengthening society's social unity.

Differences are being overcome in the distribution sphere on the basis of steady improvement of the people's well-being and leveling of classes' and social groups' incomes. The party's economic strategy envisages a profound shift in the economy toward the solution of the multifaceted tasks of raising the people's living standard. In the 10th 5-Year Plan period R329 billion more were spent on the implementation of these tasks than in the previous 5-year period, and the real incomes of all groups of the population rose; in 1979 workers and employees were receiving 3.9 times more than in the prewar period and kilkhoz members were receiving 6.7 times more. Social consumption funds are of great importance (their growth is quicker than the overall growth of the population's real incomes--between 1940 and 1979 per capita real incomes increased 5.6 times while payments and benefits from social consumption funds increased 17 times). Ultimately full economic equality of the classes will be achieved, that is, class differences in the distribution sphere will be eliminated.

The spiritual progress of society is accelerating and the rapprochement of classes and social groups is intensifying in terms of cultural, technical and general education standards and the development of socialist consciousness and social activeness. Present-day tasks and demands in this sphere were comprehensively validated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work." The attention of party organizations, ideological institutions, propaganda cadres and the aktiv is focused on improving the quality and effectiveness of this work. The central activity here is that of instilling in all members of society highly developed political awareness, ideological conviction and an active life stance which is expressed in a conscientious attitude toward social duty, in unity of work and action, in expecting a lot of oneself and other others and in observance of the principles of communist morality.

Socialist competition is developing in breadth and depth, comprehensively helping working people to display initiative and creative enthusiasm. Team forms of labor organization and incentives are playing a growing role in uniting production collectives and developing feelings of comradeship and mutual assistance. They will be the main forms in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Drawing all strata of society into its orbit and acquiring new forms and methods, competition is enhancing the social value of labor as the sole source of social wealth, drawing together workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia and strengthening their cohesion.

Of course, the formation of full social uniformity does not mean that it takes place without a hitch, without internal contradictions. In particular, contradictions between socially orientated interests and individually oriented aspirations of certain categories of working people are apparent even now. But as a result of the party's policy they do not lead to social clashes; the growing unity of our society exercises an ever growing influence on the ways they develop and manifest themselves.

Mature socialism, now with its own foundation, is increasingly revealing its creative potential and is characterized by the qualitatively new level of the people's social life. These features of our society's dynamism are reflected, in particular, in the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981.

The strengthening of society's social unity is ensured not only as a result of the creation of a sound objective foundation but also by skillful, creative use of subjective factors. Criticism and self-criticism are a proven method of detecting and resolving contradictions and combatting subjectivism in politics, inertia, bureaucratism, stagnation, superficiality and complacency. Social unity creates favorable conditions for the correct use of this mighty weapon for the prompt detection and speediest elimination of all kinds of shortcomings which hamper our movement forward. In a context of ill-considered policy, of deviation from the laws of socialist development and erroneous practical activity, nonantagonistic contradictions can widen and deepen and if there is a long delay in resolving them they may even come to resemble antagonistic contradictions and lead to the occurrence of undesirable social tension.

Our party influences the cohesion of the people through the development of intraparty relations and through all its activity. As a result of strict observance of the Leninist norms of party work and the principle of democratic centralism the entire ramified system of party organizations and components operates purposefully and harmoniously. Communists' unity of views, will and actions is a vivid example of how to regard the cause and how to behave for millions of people to follow.

Lenin's advice about "living in the midst" of the mass, "knowing all" and gaining its "absolute trust" are always an indispensable law of communists' work. The indissoluble unity of party and people and the cohesion of society as a whole are the guarantee of new successes in the great cause of creating a communist civilization.

TRUD COVERS 11TH AUCCTU PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

LD261255 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 14 November 1980 publishes on pages 1-2 under the headline "In the Interests of Soviet Man" a 6,200-word unattributed report on the 13 November 11th AUCCTU plenum in Moscow, of which 3,600 words is devoted to the speech by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. Shibayev outlines progress made in various spheres of the national economy, points up shortcomings in production of agricultural and consumer goods, in housing and also in production organization and working conditions, and notes the role of the trade unions, "closely rallied around their own Communist Party," in solving these questions while at the same time criticizing those trade unions "which are not creating the conditions for the fulfillment of adopted socialist pledges and show little concern for resolving social questions." The rest of the report describes speeches by various trade union representatives.

TRUD on 15 November 1980 publishes on pages 1-2 under the headline "11th AUCCTU Plenum Resolution" a 2,250-word unattributed report on the resolution adopted at the 11th AUCCTU plenum, which in thirteen separate sections indicates the main areas for trade union concern, including improvements in food and consumer goods production and in building programs, improvements in the sphere of pay, working conditions and health, the introduction of advanced experience and science and scientific-technical achievements, fighting against wastage of resources, improving management organization and propaganda among workers, and maintaining "a genuine concern for people."

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD261739 BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central committee took place 11 November.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks to fulfill the plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee delivered a report.

The following took part in the debate on the report: V.A. Izmaylov, first secretary of the Zhdanovskiy Raykom; A.G. Mamedov, Azerbaijan minister of the meat and dairy industry; S.M. Aliyev, first secretary of the Sumgait Gorkom; A.U. Nasibov, first secretary of the Khachmasskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor Ya. A. Rustamov, assistant foreman at Mingechaur's 50-Letiye Vlksm textile combine; Hero of Socialist Labor K.N. Rizayev, chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor Sh. M. Rzayev, leader of a cotton growing team at the Tadzhikistaa Kolkhoz in Agzhabedinskiy Rayon; V.S. Mayorov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of housing and municipal services; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom; M.R. Mirzoyev, turner at the Dzherzhinskiy machine building plant; A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; and A.A. Ayriyan, Azerbaijan minister of the timber and woodworking industry.

The plenum also heard a report from Comrade S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and Chairman of Gosplan, on the state plan for economic and social development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1981 and the report by Comrade B.G. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan SSR finance minister, on the Azerbaijan state budget for 1981 and the fulfillment of the Azerbaijan SSR state budget in 1979.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev delivered the concluding speech at the plenum.

Corresponding resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed.

ALIVEY ATTENDS BAKU MEETING MARKING MILITIA JUBILEE

LD261659 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Nov p 1 80

[AZERINFORM report: "Born of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Baku working people together with personnel of the republic's internal affairs organs was held 10 November in the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Club to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of a Soviet militia in Azerbaijan.

In the presidium was G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, took the floor. To tumultuous applause he read out a greetings message from the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Azerbaijan SSSR Soviet of Ministers to the workers of the republic's internal affairs organs.

KAZAKH OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES TASK FULFILLMENT

LD261741 Alma-ATA KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 4

[KAZTAG report: "Party Plenum"]

[Text] Arkalyk--An obkom plenum has discussed tasks necessary for the fulfillment of the decisions, advice and instructions given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum.

Y.N. Auelbekov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Obkom, delivered a report. The oblast's national economy is developing confidently. Production of 147 new types of products has been organized. The 5-year plans for the delivery of potatoes, vegetables, milk, eggs and wool have been fulfilled. The population of all kinds of livestock has increased and the quality of delivered produce has improved. The fulfillment of the 5-year plan for freight and passenger transportation is being ensured.

However, production reserves are not being fully utilized. The introduction of scientific organization of labor is lax, the mechanization of labor-intensive processes is slow and overexpenditure of fuel and electricity is permitted.

Measures were outlined to eliminate defects, successfully fulfill the targets for the final year and the 5-year plan and greet the 26th party congress in a worthy manner.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS; STATE PLAN APPROVED

LD261338 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Vilnius, 26 Nov, TASS--Per capita national income in Lithuania has been increasing in the post war years almost thrice as fast as in such Baltic states as Finland, Denmark and Norway. It has grown almost six-fold over that period.

These facts were cited in his report by Lithuania's Finance Minister Romualdas Sikorskis at the session of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania today. The session, which closed today, approved the state plan of economic and social development as well as the budget of Lithuania for 1981.

Next year Lithuania's national income, which is to grow by more than five per cent, will for the first time top the 6,000 million roubles mark. Three quarters of it, in common with the USSR taken as a whole, will be spent the meet the material and cultural needs of the population.

The stable growth of national income due to the industrialization of economy will enable the republic to further successfully implement the long-term program for social development. Thus, the budget appropriations next year will make it possible to increase the real per capita income of the population by more than three percent as compared with the current year.

The output of consumer goods has grown by 50 percent in Lithuania over the recent five years. Consumer articles worth a total of 15,000 million roubles have been produced, which makes almost a half of the whole industrial output of the republic. The output of consumer goods is to grow by another six percent next year. With this aim the session has planned a modernization of light, food and woodworking industry enterprises, the construction of several factories and mills to manufacture consumer articles.

LATVIAN KGB CHAIRMAN RETIRES; REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD271139 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 22 November, 1980, carries on page 3 the texts of Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees--signed by Presidium Chairman G. Strautmanis and Secretary K. Zorin and datelined Riga 21 November 1980--announcing the retirement of Latvian KGB Chairman Longin Ivanovich Avdyukevich and his replacement by Boris Karlovich Pugo.

CSA 10-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE DATA ISSUED

LD261151 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47 Signed to Press 17 Nov 80 p 4

["Statistical Summary" of USSR Central Statistical Administration data and unattributed commentary: "The USSR's Industry in the First 10 Months of 1980"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data for industry work results in January-October 1980.

The volume of industrial production in January-October 1980 rose 3.6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Over the same period labor productivity increased 2.6 percent.

The January-October plan for the volume of output was fulfilled 100.5 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries.

For individual ministries, the fulfillment of the plan for the overall volume of output and growth rates for the volume of output and for labor productivity were:

All-Union and Union Republican Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fullment of 10-Month Plan for Output Volume	January-October 1980 as Percentage of January-October 1979	
		Volume of Production	Labor Production
Power and electrification	101	105	102
Petroleum Industry	100.8	103	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	99.4	104	104
Gas industry	102	107	105
Coal industry	98	99.5	98
Ferrous metallurgy	98	100.6	99.9
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.5	100.8	99.6
Erstwhile chemical industry	99	106	104
Power machine building	100.4	101	100.3
Heavy and transport machine building	100.3	102	102
Electrical equipment industry	100.5	104	104
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	105	105
Machine tool and tool building industry	99.7	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	108	107
Automotive industry	101	105	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	101	104	103
Machine building for livestock raising and fodder production	100.8	105	103
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	103	103
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	101	105	105
Erstwhile timber and wood processing industry	99.5	103	103
Erstwhile pulp and paper industry	100.2	103	100.9
Construction materials industry	99	102	102
Light industry	100.1	103	104
Food industry	102	101	101
Meat and dairy industry	100.9	97	97
Fish industry	107	103	104
Procurements	102	105	103
Medical industry	100.5	109	107
Main administration of microbiological industry	102	105	102

Union Republics (Including Industry of Union Subordination)

Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of 10-Month Plan For Output Volume	January-October 1980 as Percentage of January-October 1979 for Production Volume
RSFSR	100.8	103
Ukrainian SSR	100.8	102
Belorussian SSR	102	106
Uzbek SSR	102	107
Kazakh SSR	101	103
Georgian SSR	102	108
Azerbaijan SSR	102	108
Lithuanian SSR	102	104
Moldavian SSR	100.8	108
Latvian SSR	102	105
Kirgiz SSR	101	105
Tadzhik SSR	102	106
Armenian SSR	101	107
Turkmen SSR	102	106
Estonian SSR	102	105

Production of the Most Important Types of Output Totaled:

Type of Output	Output Produced		
	In October 1980	In January-October 1980	January-October 1980 as Percentage of January-October 1979
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	110	1058	105
Oil (including gas condensate) --million tons	51.5	501	103
Gas-million cubic meters	37.4	358	107
Coal--million tons	59.7	596	99.3
Steel--million tons	12.4	124	99.9
Rolle ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	8.7	86.4	100.2
Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	15.2	100.8
Iron ore--million tons	20.9	204	101
Mineral fertilizers (in standard units) --million tons	8.2	87.1	111
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units)--thousand tons	33.4	393	98
Sulfuric acid--million tons	2.0	19.0	103
Caustic soda--million tons	0.2	2.3	103
Synthetic resins and plastics-- million tons	0.3	3.0	105
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	97.8	978	107
Motor vehicle tires--millions	5.0	50.2	100.5
AC electric motors--million kilowatts	4.4	43.2	102
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	158	1620	106
of which those with numeric program control--thousands	0.7	7.4	112
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	45.3	473	105
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.5	4.5	111
Computer equipment and spare parts-- billion rubles	0.4	3.6	114
Petroleum apparatus--million rubles	15.9	175	106

Type of Output	Output Produced		
	In October 1980	In January-October 1980	January-October 1980 as Percentage of January-October 1979
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	58.8	613	99.5
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	109	1107	103
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horse-power	0.3	3.2	105
Mainline electric locomotives--million horse-power	0.3	2.9	104
Mainline freight cars--thousands	5.0	52.0	95
Motor vehicles--thousands	187	1832	101
of which:			
Trucks	66.4	656	101
Passenger cars	113	1105	100.6
Tractors--thousands	46.9	461	100.4
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	0.2	2.2	103
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production--billion rubles	0.2	1.7	102
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	9.7	97.5	103
Excavators--thousands	3.5	35.0	100.3
Commercial timber (excluding small-scale timber procurements)--million cubic meters	15.6	209	103
Paper-million tons	0.5	4.4	101
Cement--million tons	10.3	104	102
Precast ferroconcrete (exluding output from subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic meters of items	8.6	87.2	101
Slate--billion standard sheets	0.6	6.1	101
Textiles of all types--billions square meters	0.9	9.0	100.6
Knitted underwear and outerwear--billion items	0.1	1.3	102
Leather footwear--million pairs	64.8	614	100.3
Meat (from state raw-material resources)--million tons	0.9	7.0	95
Sausage products--million tons	0.3	2.4	99
Edible fish products, including canned fish--billion rubles	0.5	4.3	103
Butter (from state raw-material resources)--million tons	0.09	1.2	96
Wholemilk produce in milk equvalent (from state raw-material resources)--million tons	2.0	20.9	101
Margarine--thousand tons	100	1026	99.6
Vegetable oil (from state raw-material resources)--million tons	0.2	1.9	95
Mixed feeds at state industrial enterprises--million tons	3.8	44.0	108
Clocks and watches--million	5.8	55.3	103
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	63.2	619	107
Radio receivers and radiophonographs--million items	0.7	7.0	100.4

Type of Output	Output Produced		
	In October 1980	In January-October 1980	January-October 1980 as Percentage of January-October 1979
Television sets--millions	0.6	6.2	103
of which color sets	0.2	1.9	125
Refrigerators--millions	0.5	4.9	98
Washing machines--millions	0.3	3.2	104
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	98.1	908	100.9
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	5.0	106

Commentary on the Summary

As can be seen from the data cited above, the 10-month plan for the overall volume of industrial production output has been fulfilled 100.5 percent. All the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries coped with the targets.

Abve-plan industrial output worth hundreds of millions of rubles was produced and sold. In particular, 3.8 million cubic meters of gas were extracted, and instruments, means automation equipment and computer equipment worth R190 million, chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus worth R26 million, agricultural machinery worth R17 million, 2,200 tractors, 155 million square meters of newsprint, cultural and consumer service goods and domestic appliances worth R200 million, and a considerable quantity of food products and other consumer goods were produced in addition to the target.

Thousands of production collectives have reported the ahead of schedule fulfillment of their 5-year plans and pledges.

The workers in the gas and electronics sectors, instrument building, motor vehicle building, chemical and petroleum machine building and the medical industry achieved rapid production growth rates.

In the gas industry, for instance, labor productivity growth was 4.6 percent as against the 2.5 percent of the annual plan while in instrument building it was 7.2 percent against 7.1 percent. In chemical and petroleum machine building it was 4.6 percent against 2.7 percent, in the automotive industry 4.4 percent against 2.8 percent and in the medical industry 7.2 percent against 6 percent.

The workers in these sectors achieved considerable successes in improving output quality. While throughout industry as a whole the proportion of output in the top-quality category is now a little over 15 percent, in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems it was about 40 percent, in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building it was 33 percent, and in the Ministry of the Automative Industry 38 percent.

Since the beginning of the year considerable capacities have been commissioned for the generation of electricity, the refining of oil, the extraction and enrichment of coal and iron ore, and the production of mineral fertilizers and other chemical products, motor vehicle tires, metalworking equipment and consumer goods. At many enterprises and establishments newly commissioned or modernized capacities are being assimilated within the set deadlines and are being fully utilized. The collectives of the Groznyy petroleum refinery, the Novyy Krivoy Rog mining and enrichment combine, the Novomoskovsk and Grodno Azot associations, and a number of the country's other enterprises and associations are setting an example in the efficient use of capacities.

However, in the petroleum and coal industry, ferrous metallurgy the chemical, timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industries and the construction materials industry there are many associations and enterprises which are failing to cope with the plan targets and in a number of cases have cut back production compared with the first 10 months of last year.

In the petroleum industry, while the extraction of petroleum and gas condensate has shown a 3-percent increase, the additional target set for this period has not been fully met.

In the coal industry there has been a considerable shortfall of Donetsk, Kuznetsk and Ekibastuz coals as against the plan and the additional target. In some production associations (Bashkirugol, Vorkutaugol, and Kuzbassugol) labor productivity is lower than in the corresponding period last year.

In ferrous metallurgy the smelting of pig iron and steel and the production of finished rolled metal was lower than the plan targets at the Azvostal, Yenakiyevo, Kramatorsk, Dneprovskoye imeni Dzerzhinskogo and Zaporozhye metallurgical plants.

Individual machine building sectors are failing to fulfill the targets for the production and delivery of the machinery and equipment necessary for the national economy and their quality does not always accord with existing standards and technical conditions. Thus, the fulfillment of the targets for the first 10 months has not been ensured for the production of a number of types of power and electrical equipment (the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of Electrical Equipment), of metal working machines and forging and pressing machines (the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building), of freight cars (the Ministry of Heavy and Transportation Machine Building), and of equipment for the light and food industry and refrigerators (the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry).

The lag of a number of machine building sectors is holding back the renewal of fixed capital and the retooling of various spheres of the national economy. That is why a number of major measures have been outlined for accelerating the development of highly effective and good-quality models of machinery and the introduction of new technological solutions.

In the light and food industry sectors production showed an increase of 3.1 and 1.2 percent respectively, in the fish industry the figure was 2.6 percent, and in the production of cultural and consumer and household goods it was 7 percent. At the same time the planned level of production was not fully met for textiles (except silk textiles) and knitted articles and several other consumer goods--items of women's clothing, synthetic detergents, and individual children's goods.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum noted that in the eighties labor productivity and quality must be sharply improved. The improvement of the standard of economic work and the formation of efficiency, responsibility and initiative in cadres remain an essential condition for production successes. It is important to enhance the masses' labor activeness, to launch socialist competition still more broadly, directing it toward the end result and toward qualitative indicators, and to support advanced experience.

Mass competition is being expanded for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. The labor collectives of the industrial associations and enterprises of Azerbaijan and Moscow and of many enterprises of other oblasts and union republics have already completed the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The successful fulfillment of the pledges adopted in honor of the 26th congress will be a good basis for getting the 11th 5-Year Plan off to a successful start.

KISELEV PRAISES BELORUSSIA'S INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

LD262240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1619 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Minsk, 26 Nov (TASS)--A meeting devoted to the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan (1976-80) by Belorussia's industry was held today in Minsk.

Tikhon Kiselev, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, read out greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the working people of Belorussia.

The republic's industry, Tikhon Kiselev told the meeting, will produce above plan a large quantity of tractors, trucks, mineral fertilizers and consumer goods.

The fastest development of all industries in the 5-year plan was achieved by machine building, instrument making, chemistry and petroleum refining. The volume of their gross output increased 1.7-2.6 times.

The republic, reported Kiselev, has mastered the porduction of 1,200 new types of goods. Another 40 major enterprises have come on stream.

Tikhon Kiselev also noted the successes of the republic's crop farmers. Despite the difficult weather conditions of the past 5 years, kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased the average annual volume of agricultural output by 16.6 percent.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES ALTAYSKIY KRAY ECONOMIC ARTIV

LD262054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Altayskiy Kray 25-26 November. He spoke at a conference of the party economic aktiv which discussed questions of increasing the production of grain in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the kray.

A decision was adopted which outlines measures, on the basis of extensive use of the achievements of science, advanced experience and existing reserves, to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 and October 1980 plenums and the instructions from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

At meetings with heads of industrial enterprises of the kray center Comrade Solomentsev interested himself in the course of implementation of socialist pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress with the plans for the economic and social development of the collective and working people's working and living conditions. Comrade Solomentsev also acquainted himself with housing construction in Barnaul and with the work of retail trade and consumer services enterprises.

ECONOMIC WEEKLY CARRIES JANUARY-OCTOBER LIVESTOCK DATA

LD271037 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47 Signed to Press 17 Nov 80 p 18

[Review of USSR Central Statistical Administration statistics for January-October 1980: "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-October 1980.

The livestock wintering has begun on kolkhoz and sovkhoz units. The livestock have been brought indoors almost everywhere. Many farms have made effective use of the pasturing period, achieved the necessary tempo in the output of livestock products, procured an adequate quantity of fodder, and repaired the units' premises and equipment in good time.

1. Production of Livestock Products

In the first 10 months of 1980 the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-October 1980	January-October 1980 as Percentage of January-October 1979
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter--live weight)--thousand tons	12892	97
Of which		
Cattle	7537	96
Hogs	3069	95
Sheep and goats	932	97
Poultry	1354	107
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	56069	97
Average milk yield per cow--kg	1989	96
Hens eggs obtained--millions	37292	105
Average number of eggs laid per laying hen	170	101

It can be seen from these data that the production of meat on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also the milk yield were slightly lower than in January-October 1979. At the same time the workers of the dairy farms of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Latvian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian SSR's achieved an increase in the gross milk yield compared with the same period last year.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-October this year increased by 1,814,000,000. There was an increase in this output on the farms of almost all the union republics except Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products of Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased in January-October 1980	January-October 1980 as Percentage of January-October 1979
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	12516	96
Milk--thousand tons	48341	97
Eggs-millions	35186	105

The sale of livestock and poultry to the state by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-October 1980 compared with January-October 1979 was 508,000 tons less. The kolkhozes and average sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 355 kg. The average weight of pigs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down 1,745,000 tons. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Arkhangelskaya, Leningradskaya and Murmanskaya oblasts, the Karelskaya and Komi ASSR's Kipovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezheskaya, and Kurskaya oblasts, Tatarskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's, and Tomskaya, Omskaya, Kamchatskaya, Magadanskaya and Sakhalinskaya oblasts increased the sale of this produce.

Egg purchases in January-October 1980 increased by 1,693,000,000 compared with January-October 1979. The biggest increase in purchases of this produce was ensured on the farms of Estonia, Uzbekistan and Armenia. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Komi ASSR, Permskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Arkhangelskaya, Leningradskaya, and Tulskaya oblasts. Bashkirskaya ASSR and Yaroslavskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts.

In addition in January-October 1980 some 3,015,000 tons of milk and 733,000 tons of livestock were purchased on private farms.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products According to Union Republics

January-October 1980 as percengage of January-October 1979

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	97	97	105	96	97	105
RSFSR	95	95	105	94	95	105
of which:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	97	94	107	97	94	107
Ukrainian SSR	95	97	106	94	97	105
Belorussian SSR	93	98	105	93	97	104
Uzbek SSR	109	107	108	110	107	111
Kazakh SSR	106	103	100	107	102	99.8
Georgian SSR	102	100.2	104	103	100.7	106
Azerbaijan SSR	102	103	103	103	103	105
Lithuanian SSR	91	95	103	91	92	102
Moldavian SSR	97	98	102	98	102	105
Latvian SSR	121	101	104	123	101	103
Kirgiz SSR	108	102	98	102	102	98
Tadzhik SSR	105	103	92	103	103	95
Armenian SSR	105	100.2	111	106	98	109
Turkmen SSR	103	100.2	106	103	100.4	106
Estonian SSR	108	105	111	108	106	111

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 November 1980 there were 90 million head of cattle on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 689,000 more than at the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.6 million head, or increased by 196,000. The hog population was 57.7 million, which is 241,000 more than the same date last year. There were 119.5 million sheep and goats, or 2,129,000 fewer than as of 1 November 1979. The number of poultry totaled 655.5 million, or showed an increase of 42.5 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except the farms of the Ukraine. The hog population also increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of almost all the union republics except the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Moldavia. The number of sheep and goats increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The poultry population increased on the farms of all the union republics except Estonia. The greatest increase in the poultry population (7-18 percent) was achieved on the farms of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirgizia and Armenia.

The livestock raising workers of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are seeking from the very outset of the wintering period to achieve the best results and to complete the year with high indicators. It is important to make thrifty and rational use of fodder and to prevent its spoilage and losses and misappropriation of it. Those farms are acting correctly where all coarse fodder, especially straw, passes through fodder preparation machines before being fed to the livestock, which helps to enhance its effectiveness considerably. On every livestock unit it is necessary to launch socialist competition more widely to improve the quality of work and to seek to increase the output of produce while simultaneously reducing expenditure on its production.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-26 NOV

LD230224/LD250358/LD280238 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20-26 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

20 November

Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, Ukraine: Farmers have completed the plan for sales of grain and vegetables to the state. They have delivered 610,000 tons of grain so far, together with 312,000 tons of vegetable produce. (1200 GMT)

22 November

Lipetskaya Oblast has sold the state more than 1 million tons of sugar beet this year. One team at the Nestorov collective farm scored a record yield of 560 quintels per hectares. (0900 GMT)

Reaping of the second corn crop was completed in Turkmenia today. More than 200 quintels of the green crop was obtained from each hectare. It is used for silage making and for fresh feeding to cattle. More than 1 million tons of silage has been procured for the first time in the republic this year. Many cobs have been obtained. This has considerably strengthened the fodder base of publicly-owned animal husbandry. (1200 GMT)

23 November

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, in the 10th 5-Year Plan, average annual grain procurements increased by more than a quarter, to 125,000,000 poods; 120,000 people got new flats or improved their accomodation. (0000 GMT)

24 November

Tadzhikistan cotton picking is coming to an end; more than 1,000,000 tons have been delivered, a record; 312,000 tons are fine-staple varieties. (0500 GMT)

Kurganskaya Oblast: Over half a million tons of high-grade grain has been planted for spring sowing. (0700 GMT)

25 November

The Krasnodarskiy Kray has obtained more than 1 million tons of rice in 1980, IZVESTIYA reports. (1600 GMT)

26 November

Collective and state farms throughout the country have started preparing seeds for spring. According to data from the Sovsemprom Association, 87 percent of sowing material has already been checked. Seventy percent of the seeds tested were found to be up to standard and over half of them were of first and second class. This data means that the quality of seeds is somewhat lower than last year, particularly in the non-black soil zone of the RSFSR, the Urals and some areas of Siberia, where bad weather did not allow harvest work to be carried out well. Preparation of seeds is proceeding in an organized way in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Estonia. Broad inter-farm exchange has been organized to supplement supplies and improve quality of sowing material. In the RSFSR and Kazakhstan, exchange has started of commodity grain for seeds from state funds. Work is proceeding quickly and well in many areas. Collective and state farms and grain reception centers are cleaning, drying and warming grain to improve its sowing qualities. (1100 GMT)

JOINT COLLEGIUM SESSION VIEWS STATE OF FARM MACHINERY

LD261557 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "Repairs Under Control"]

[Text] The Collegiums of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture held a joint session in Moscow yesterday. They examined matters relating to speeding up the preparation of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz machinery and tractor pools for fieldwork in 1981 in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and other session participants noted that all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, association and specialized enterprises under the state committee have joined in socialist competition among repair workers launched on the initiative of machine operators in Moldavia, Altayskiy Kray and Krymskaya Oblast. Repair links have been set up, defect detection is in progress and advanced work methods are being introduced.

At the same time, as the session participants stressed, repair work is not proceeding smoothly and on schedule everywhere. In a number of farms and associations under the state committee repair workshops have not yet been made ready, checking of machinery for defects has not yet been completed, repair contracts and contracts for deliveries of complete sets of spare parts have not been concluded and repair teams and links have not been formed. Repair work on tractors and combines and on their assemblies and units is too slow at state committee specialized enterprises.

Consequently the machinery preparation rate is slower than last year on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, the Baltic, the Volga area and Siberia. Preparation of seeders and cultivators is behindhand on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a number of Ukrainian oblasts. There are serious shortcomings in the storage of agricultural equipment. Special attention was drawn to improving the quality of repairs.

The USSR Agriculture Ministry and USSR state committee collegiums charged local agricultural organs with the task of taking effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings and ensure the fulfillment of targets and socialist pledges on the ahead-of-schedule, high-quality preparation of equipment for the spring.

The joint session was attended by A.D. Budyka, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, I.F. Shkuratov, chairman of the agricultural workers trade union central committee, CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers executives and union republic agriculture ministers and chairmen of union republican state committees for the supply of production equipment to agriculture.

SOYUZ T-3 MANNED SPACECRAFT LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

Functioning Normally

LD271750 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS--The three-seat Soyuz T-3 spaceship was launched in the Soviet Union at 17 hours 18 minutes Moscow time on November 27 in accordance with the program of space research. The ship is piloted by a crew consisting of commander of the ship Lieutenant Colonel Leonid Kizim, flight engineer, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Oleg Makarov and Researcher Cosmonaut Gennadiy Strekalov.

The purpose of the launch is to further try out the onboard systems and design of the perfected ship of the "Soyuz-T" series in varius modes of autonomous flight and in the course of joint work with the Salyut-6--Progress-11 orbital complex.

As it has been reported, there have been previous flights of ships of this type. An unmanned Soyuz-T ship successfully docked with the Salyut-6 scientific station in December 1979. The program of trying out this ship was carried out in full in the process of a hundred-day flight. The first manned flight of the Soyuz T-2 transport ship was accomplished in June 1980. The crew of that ship--Yuriy Malyshev and Vladimir Aksenov, jointly with the crew of the long-term expedition Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, carried out the planned work on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-T-2 orbital complex.

All the systems of the Soyuz T-3 spaceship are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov are feeling well and have commenced fulfillment of the flight program.

Systems Modifications

LD271922 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur Cosmondrome: Today's launching of the three-seat Soyuz T-3 spaceship is a continuation of the program of testing the perfected transport ship of the Soyuz series.

The three-seat variant of the pilots' cabin is by no means the principal novelty of the Soyuz T-3, said Vladimir Shatalov, who is in charge of the training of cosmonauts. "We did not give the ship a new name because outwardly--form, volume and weight--it remains the same as its predecessors. It is by its functional possibilities that it represents a new generation of Soyuz ships. Whereas only individual systems were modernised up till now in 38 Soyuz ships, this time virtually all systems had been put through modernisation. This reconstruction is a result of the introduction in the space vehicle of all the latest accomplishments of science and technology. The ship has on board a fast-operation electronic computing complex which will free cosmonauts to the maximum from the performance of routine operations. Depending on the situation, this complex will itself select the optimal regime of orientation, of approach with another space craft, and the plan of descent.

The crew is headed by an experienced pilot. 39-year-old Lieutenant Colonel Leonid Kizim has taken an active part in the project and the testing of the ship on the ground. Both his engineers--47-year-old Oleg Makarov and 40-year-old Gennadiy Strekalov--are graduates of the Bauman Higher Technical School in Moscow. The two have worked in the design bureau that has produced most of the Soviet cosmonauts-engineers.

Makarov is an experienced cosmonaut. He flew on board the Soyuz-12 and was flight engineer of the first visiting expedition to the Salyut-6 station which opened the road for the holding of international flights with the participation of cosmonauts from socialist countries.

Strekalov is making his first space flight although he is associated with space for already more than 20 years--from the day when as a youthful apprentice of a coppersmith he witnessed the creation of the first artificial satellite of the earth.

COSMOS-1223 SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD280938 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1223, was launched in the Soviet Union today. It has on board scientific instruments for the further exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--12 hours 6 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--40,165 kilometers, minimum distance--614 kilometers, the orbit's inclination--62.8 degrees.

The instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

METALLURGICAL EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED IN SPACE CITED

LD271356 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Kiev, 27 Nov, TASS--Soviet specialists can if necessary apply thermal protective, optical and other coatings on various equipment in space as well as to obtain materials and articles by evaporation and condensation methods. This conclusion has been drawn by the scientists of the Yevgeniy Paton Electric Welding Institute of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences. They have summed up the preliminary results of the space experiment which was carried out recently on the installation "isparitel" (evaporator) which they created.

The reliable functioning of the "isparitel" on board the station Salyut-6 and the practical results of the experiment substantiate our assertion, Academician Daniil Dudko, deputy director of the institute, told a TASS correspondent. Specimens of coatings out of gold, silver, copper and other metals applied onto plates by the space flight participants Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been brought back to earth.

Sufficiently high quality of the coatings confirms the correctness of the scientific ideas of the Soviet researchers, the academician stressed. Weightlessness proved most troublesome for the researchers. It is not an easy thing to evaporate metal. It is necessary to turn it into liquid which is to be converted into metallised vapours in space and to be uniformly deposited onto a surface. To keep liquid metal in the crucible is difficult, too. Nevertheless the problems have been solved and the space vacuum which exceeded by several orders the one that has been artifically created on earth served as an ideal medium for the realisation of the technological process.

The experiment in space was a kind of prologue not only to a number of repairing-restorative operations but also to assembly work in space, Daniil Dudko said. The scientists foresee a possibility of delivery of metals, and plastics to orbit and of their conversion into thin-walled elements which will serve as building blocks of flying laboratories and, in the future, whole factories for the production of unmatched materials.

USTINOV ORDER OF DAY FOR ROCKET TROOPS, ARTILLERY DAY

LD251309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order No 315"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technicians of the defense industry!

Comrade veterans of the Rocket and Artillery Troops!

Today our country and its armed forces are celebrating Rocket Troops and Artillery Day.

This holiday is being celebrated by Soviet people in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, engendered by the preparation for the party's 26th congress, by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and by the plenum speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our country's working people, in mounting national socialist competition, are selflessly fighting for a successful conclusion to the 10th 5-Year Plan and for the utmost strengthening of the socialist motherland's economic and defense might.

Under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation, caused by the intensification of the aggressive intrigues of imperialists and their supporters, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently and firmly pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and doing everything necessary to ensure peaceful and creative labor for Soviet people.

In the combat formation of our brilliant armed forces the Rocket and Artillery Troops stand vigilantly on guard over the USSR's security. They are equipped with modern combat equipment and weaponry, which are in the hands of highly skilled and ideologically tempered servicemen infinitely devoted to their people and to the cause of communism.

Unanimously approving the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party, the tireless and multifaceted activity of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the rocket and artillery men are tirelessly improving their military skill and their political knowledge and fulfilling with honor their patriotic and international duty in the defense of socialism's great gains.

I greet and congratulate you on the Rocket and Troops and Artillery Day holiday!

I wish all Rocket and Artillery Troops personnel to greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly with further successes in combat and political training, in strengthening military discipline, in mastering equipment and weaponry and in heightening combat readiness.

I wish defense industry workers successful fulfillment of the plan targets of the final year os the 5-Year Plan, new achievements in precongress socialist competition and in developing rocket and artillery equipment.

In celebration of Rocket Troops and Artillery Day, I order:

Celebration firework displays to be held today, 19 November, at 2100 local time in our motherland's capital, the Hero-City of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics and in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live the great Soviet people--the builders of communism!

Long live the glorious Soviet Armed Forces and their Rocket and Artillery Troops!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, Moscow, 19 November 1980

MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND ROCKET TROOPS DAY MEETING

LD182153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Today in the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army a solemn meeting was held of representatives of the capital's working people and servicemen of the Moscow garrison marking Rocket Troops and Artillery Day.

Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, USSR ministers, USSR deputy ministers of defense and other military chiefs, veterans of the Rocket and Artillery Troops were in the presidium. Army General Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, spoke at the gathering.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS ARTILLERY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

LD271517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 2

[Capt V. Chiligin report: "School Anniversary"]

[Excerpts] Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District--At present the postal service is delivering an unusual amount of letters addressed to Tbilisi's Red Banner 26 Bakinskiye Komissary Higher Artillery Command School. Armed forces veterans, party and public organizations and graduates are congratulating the military training establishment on its 60th anniversary.

The school's anniversary was celebrated with a ceremonial meeting which took place in Tbilisi. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, spoke there.

Also taking part in the celebrations were Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen O.F. Kulishev, commander of the military district; Lt Gen A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate; armed forces veterans and representatives of the republic's party and public organizations.